THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1936 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 188

ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS TWOPENCE A COPY

Survey Traces Development Of Red Activity in Americas; Began in '22 and Is Still On

Direct Tie With Moscow and Internationale Pointed Out

Organized 'Push' Dates From 1925

Great Impetus Came in 1929 When Uruguay Recognized Russian Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—To eliminate any lingering doubts regarding Moscow's role in the development of Communism in Latin America, an exhaustive analysis has been made in official quarters here of the relations between international and South American organizations since the hand of the Comintern was first detected in New World politics.

The result, based on diplomatic reports and information gathered from Geneva, where there are important publications circulating among diverse communistic groups, is a complete historical reconstitution of the Red advance in South America.

The first disclosure resulting from this official collation of evidence is that, although denied by Soviet Russia, there has been, and still is, a close relation between that Government and the Internationale congresses.

Always Has Been Denied

It has been denied every time Stalin and his agents have struggled to obtain and maintain relations with other countries. It is pointed out in this South American analysis that the seventh international Communist congress, which was inaugurated by Stalin in Moscow in July, 1935, the Russian chief was hailed as head of Communist Russia and the Internationale and as "the leader of the coming universal Bolshevik revolution."

The text of the executive committee's report testified that, "Our aim is to fight for the Soviets; our standard is that of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. Stalin is the leader of the universal proletariat. Communists, make the revolutionary class a single and great army."

In this same report appears evidence of the origins of the communist movement in Latin America.

Argentines Meet in Moscow

As far back as February, 1922, a number of Argentine communists attended a Comitern meeting in Moscow. Organized efforts in this sphere, however, accompanied by active propaganda, began three years later. The Internationale executive report bears witness that the special secretarial department for Latin America was created in 1925. The Comnitern, or Internationale executive, confirmed the organization of national secretariats for Latin America in the following year, noting that the "principal seat" was in Moscow. In the International Correspondence published at that time there was a list of these national secretariats, including several European states, especially Spain. Some South American names appeared for the first time, and the list was headed by Mexico.

South Americans Attend

By the time the Internationale Congress met in 1928 it was officially recorded that 12 South American delegates were in attendance. That congress paid particular attention to the formation of revolutionary syndicates affiliated to the Profitern, or International Red Syndicate.

The Profitern had established a Latin-American Syndicate the previous year. The first regional gathering of this syndicate was called in Montevideo in 1929, when Chile was represented among about a score of delegates. But progress was rapid. Membership increased and when the Profitern held its fifth world congress in 1930 South America sent 60 delegates.

Moscow Explains Goal

Without prejudice to the development and constant labor of the Comitern and Profitern, Communist talent was collaterally expended in the organization of anti-imperial and anti-colonial leagues. The aim was to interest those whose suspicions had been aroused by outright Communist organizations.

To quote Moscow's own definition, it was to claim the attention of the oppressed peoples in "colonial and semi-colonial countries." Latin Americans were not pleased to find themselves classified in the "semi-colonial" category. However, in 1927, 24 South American delegates attended a congress organized by the "League Against Imperialism and Colonial Oppression."

"Big Push" Came in 1929

The "great work" of Latin American conversion received its supreme impetus in 1929 when the Uruguayan Government accorded diplomatic recognition to Moscow. The Soviets were convinced their hour of tri-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Liberalism Arms U. S. Against Communism

By the Associated Press

Chautauqua, N. Y., July 7

EVERETT DEAN MARTIN, former head of the department of social philosophy of Cooper Union College, New York, said in an address at Chautauqua Institution yesterday:

"Although we are in no immediate danger of Fascism and Communism in America, we can meet the challenge of revolution only through liberalism—and not the present bourgeois liberalism and its ideology of planned economy."

Control of the individual by major departments of government, he said, would spell "disaster for liberalism and the cultural inheritance of the English-speaking people."

Communist Party Tightens Powers Under New Plan

New Soviet Constitution

Second of Three Articles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Soviet official newspapers have hailed the new draft constitution as the "most democratic constitution in the world." This description has been echoed and re-echoed by Communists in other countries. No organic law has been drafted before, they declare, which has promised all citizens both complete economic security and complete political freedom.

This claim deserves thoughtful consideration. Is it true that in Soviet Russia a way has been discovered to confound those philosophers who maintain that economic security and political freedom are incompatible and that human beings must choose what proportion of each they desire? Closer study compels a negative reply to this hopeful question.

Is This Political Freedom?

The new draft, like other Soviet constitutions, contains forthright guarantees of freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly and meetings, and of street demonstrations. It goes beyond previous Soviet constitutions in guaranteeing inviolability of the persons and homes of citizens, and secrecy of correspondence. Is this not political freedom?

Russian Communists, by word and action, have given an entirely new interpretation to these familiar phrases. Freedom of this sort, they declare, must be reserved for those who wholeheartedly accept Marxian

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Lewis Appeals For Public Aid In Steel Fight

Hand of New Deal Shows More Strongly in One Union Movement

Real Battle Opens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 7—Along a broad front organized labor and the steel industry maneuvered today for the impending struggle for control of its 500,000 workers with the New Deal hovering in the background.

John L. Lewis, organizer of the unionization movement in the steel industry, went on the air from here last night with an aggressive bid for public support against what he termed the "steel overlords."

The Roosevelt Administration gave signs of a desire to assist the labor drive as much as possible when it sought to free the National Labor Relations Act from the fetters of adverse court decision by an appeal for a rehearing of the Jones-Laughlin case in the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

Strike on Way to Settlement

Announcement from Pittsburgh of the tentative settlement of the six-week strike at the Portsmouth, Ohio, plant of the Wheeling Steel Corporation provided one bright spot in the otherwise belligerent and uncompromising tone of the picture.

Officials of the Pittsburgh Steel Company denied labor charges from here that it is arming and drilling guards in preparation for armed defense of its plants. Nevertheless such charges persisted as the Senate Labor Committee prepared a more extensive investigation of both these and corollary charges of espionage.

Close to Administration

The Lewis speech tended to confirm the impression here that a close degree of understanding exists between Mr. Lewis and the Roosevelt Administration. In it he asserted that labor's actions will be peaceful and predicted that the employers will deliberately "provoke strife and bloodshed," warning that when they do:

"We shall bring to justice anyone in the steel industry guilty of lawlessness."

Several pieces of federal legislation have shaped with just such a contingency in mind.

Proof of New Deal Support

His speech came within a few hours after the New Deal had sought to revive the most powerful pro-labor weapon yet forged by Congress—the National Labor Relations Act—from the halters of adverse court decisions. The board went back into the 5th circuit court of appeals in New Orleans with an appeal for a hearing of its case against the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company.

The court recently refused to enforce on the company a board order to cease interfering with its em-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Landon Makes Personal Plea On Social Aid

Kansas Security Program Is Revamped at Last Minute

Jobless Plan Siege

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., July 7—Appearing personally before the apparently well-disciplined Kansas Legislature, Gov. Alfred M. Landon today asked it to enact a constitutional amendment or amendments making possible a broad system of social security, and expressed the hope that the people of Kansas would endorse the amendments by referendum in November.

In a brief message which he read in crisp, unostentatious fashion—and with his well known lack of the platform arts—Governor Landon put himself and his candidacy on the side of social security legislation.

In the gallery as he spoke was a group of some 35 delegates of the Kansas Allied Workers, an unemployed group whose representatives had previously called on him at his office, received promise of a hearing before judiciary committees of the legislature, and an official gift of $20 from the Governor toward their food.

Jobless Start Siege

Nevertheless, the Allied Workers representatives, declared themselves unsatisfied and announced they would remain in the house chamber tonight, holding their own mock session of the Legislature and behaving as other similar groups did in New Jersey this spring.

Thus Governor Landon has on his own legislative doorstep the irritating problem of unemployed marchers which has plagued several state administrations and troubled Washington. It will call for all his diplomatic and conciliatory skill to get these determined marchers out of the state capital without force.

The group is a curious mixture of Communists and Socialists, WPA workers, actual unemployed, and representatives of organized labor. They have had a grievance with Governor Landon since he sent troops into the tri-state mining area last year to break up a strike, and are now determined to embarrass him as much as possible. It has been gossiped that "Boss" Pendergast, the Democratic leader of Kansas City, Mo., had assisted in financing the group as an embarrassment to the Republican presidential candidate, but this cannot be confirmed.

Landon Is Cheered

Governor Landon marched simply into the joint legislative session this morning, and received a warm but brief ovation which quieted immediately when he raised his hand for order. He was plainly touched by the cheers of his fellow-Kansans, but delivered his message with emotion. It was broadcast locally.

The unemployed demonstrators are affiliated with the Workers' Alliance of America, which has made trouble in other state legislatures. The delegates, together with women and children, have been camping in a public hall here. Their threat to move to the legislative chamber to-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

New Air Giant Strains at Moorings

Imperial Airways

Plenty of Room Planned for Long Flights

Monster Flying Ship Ready for Tests at Rochester, Eng., With Air-Cooled Motors of 740 Horsepower and Wing Span of 114 Feet. Below, Left—Comfort Planned for Passengers—as Shown in This Corner of Promenade Saloon in One of the New Boats. The Picture Shows That the Chairs Can Be Regulated to Suit One's Desire, as to Reclining or Sitting Upright. Below, Right—Lofty Promenade Deck of One of These 18-Ton Flying Boats

Huge Air Liner Passes Test For Atlantic Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, Eng., July 7—With its four supercharged motors roaring in unison the new giant flying boat Canopus rose easily from the Medway here yesterday to accomplish its successful maiden flight before the eyes of experts.

This 17½ ton, 200-miles-an-hour monster which was tested today, is the pioneer of what is claimed to be the greatest fleet of large commercial flying boats ever put into service.

Of a very similar size to the Martin and Sikorsky clipper ships of the United States, these Imperial Airways Short Flying Boats will number 28 when completed.

Sets a Record

No other company has ever built more than three craft of similar dimensions, it is said, and there are less than a dozen in the entire world at present.

All these 28 British flying boats have been laid down at once. The order was placed toward the end of 1935 and the full fleet will, it is stated by officials of Imperial Airways, probably be in the air by the end of this year.

Imperial Airways have ordered these machines for the Empire Services, where they will inaugurate a regular system of day and night high speed flying in harness with 12 new high performance land planes.

Speedy

As yet no definite figures have been issued regarding the exact speed of the flying boats, but Imperial Airways have informed The Christian Science Monitor that they will be the fastest flying boats in regular service anywhere in the world, and that it is expected that they will prove among the speediest giants ever built.

Messrs Short Brothers, Rochester builders of the fleet, specify 200 miles an hour as the maximum possible top speed. It is improbable that this will be exceeded. Cruising speed will probably be somewhere very near 175-180 miles an hour, it is stated.

Al-Metal Monoplanes

The flying boats are monoplanes of all-metal construction. They are of the high wing unbraced type, with wing-tip floats. Fully loaded weight will, it is declared, be ap-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Tokyo Imposes Stiff Penalties To Put End to Army Terrorism; Militarists Forced to Clean Up

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, July 7—Political crime of unprecedented magnitude is punished with unprecedented severity for Japan. The Army, which was primarily involved in the February 26th incident—when young radicals in the army staged a reign of terror and assassinations in the nation's capital—has now cleaned house with ruthless vigor.

These main lessons are set forth in the War Office communiqué issued early this morning telling that 13 officers and four civilians are sentenced to death, while 59 other participants in the revolt received prison terms, of which five are for life and six for 15 years.

Summary of Psychology

The communiqué lifts the veil of strictest secrecy hitherto covering the activities of the courtmartial instituted four months ago. No details of the testimony of the accused is communicated. But the War Office gives an apparently fair summary of their motives and psychology, showing how indignation against poverty and bad social conditions blended with military resentment against supposed usurpation of the imperial prerogatives of the supreme military command by Elder Statesmen culminated in the fierce resolution to resort to direct action with the purpose of abolishing the privileged classes and asserting the absolute authority of the Emperor.

The decision of the young officers to resort to armed force was hastened by the prospective departure of the first division, which were attached to Manchoukuo.

Two Grave Features

The communiqué recognizes the sincerity of the motives of the rebels, but emphasizes two grave features of their offense which made lenient sentences impossible, namely the refusal to obey the imperial command to lay down their arms and use of troops without imperial sanction. These two points distinguish the February 26th incident from the political outbreak of May 15, 1932, although it is believed in some quarters that sternei treatment of the May 15th conspirators would have averted the action on Feb. 26.

The pronouncement of death sentences closely following on the execution of Lieut.-Col. Saburo Aizawa who originally seemed likely to escape with a life sentence for assassinating his superior officer, General Nagata, indicates that the higher military officers are keenly awake to the danger represented by the readiness of groups of radical captains and lieutenants to take the law in their own hands and are prepared to employ strong repressive measures, regardless of risk.

Martial law will probably remain till the end of the month when it may be easier to gauge the popular reaction to the courtmartial sentences.

Drastic Measures Needed

The Japan Times reflects the moderate sentiment commenting today thus: "with this sentence none save the foolishly sentimental can disagree. There was no alternative. Some deeds are so drastic that only the most drastic measures can cope with them."

In view of the systematic repression of public discussion of the incident, it is difficult to say how much secret sympathy the rebels may enjoy, but it is general the concensus that adequate precautions will be taken against a recurrence of such a spectacular mutiny.

There is also strong sentiment favoring vigorous prospection of a program of reform, especially for alleviation of farm conditions, by the Cabinet, as the best means of eliminating the psychology which made the February result possible.

Powers Back British Plan For Straits

Ankara's Rearming Demands Expected to Pass at Montreux

Italy Is Absent

Wants Mediterranean Accord Ended Before She Signs New Agreement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREUX, Switz., July 7—Despite the League's decision to raise sanctions, Italy was not present when the Dardanelles conference was resumed to consider the new draft of the Straits Convention prepared by the British.

Italy is dissatisfied with the continuance of the Mediterranean guarantees of mutual assistance exchanged in connection with sanctions and demands that they be abandoned. She considers their existence constitutes the unfriendly manifestation of suspicion now that their original object has disappeared.

Abstention May Be Brief

Hope is entertained that the Italian abstention will be of short duration. It has become more than ever necessary in that the British project specifically calls for ratification by all the powers before it enters into force.

In this connection, after the conference had passed the first six articles dealing with transit and commercial vessels, though reserving the preamble for further consideration, a high Turkish authority said to the Monitor representative. "Whether the Italians come to Montreux or not does not greatly trouble us. We are on the best of terms with Italy and I am certain that arrangements can be effected in direct negotiations either here or at Rome."

Refers to "King of Italy"

The British text, while giving his full title to the King of Great Britain, Ireland, British overseas dominions and the Empire of India, refers to Victor Emmanuel simply as the King of Italy.

Though there are amendments to the Turkish project, in substance the Ankara demands are granted. The right of remilitarization meets no opposition.

There has never been any fundamental contradiction between Britain, Turkey and Russia. The British, however, insist on maintenance of the Straits commission. Turks regard its function as terminated. But it is felt that there should be no difficulty about the continuance of a commission whose duties are defined as merely the compiling of statistics and furnishing information.

Should Turkey consider herself menaced she claims the right to take appropriate steps in the Dardanelles. But the British disapprove of Turkeys reaching arbitrary decisions without reference to others, lest measures which are unacceptable from the international viewpoint should be adopted. Therefore, say the British, the menace must be notified to the signatories and brought before the League, which will decide by a two-thirds majority whether Turkey is menaced and demand suspension of the unjustifiable measure.

Others Interested

It is evident that this procedure raises other problems. What of non-members of the League interested in the straits? These include—besides Japan which is a party to the convention—Germany and the United States. Yet, in practice, Turkey would act in any real emergency and its action would likely be approved. The appeal to the League is considered a safeguard against any improper measure decided upon by Turkey.

Briefly, it is agreed that there shall be liberty of transit and navigation in peace time. Even in war time if Turkey is neutral there must be liberty of commerce for all and if Turkey is belligerent liberty for neutrals.

Neutral Action

In war time Turkey must afford no facilities to one belligerent detrimental to another. Captures and hostile acts in the straits are forbidden.

In the event of Turkey being belligerent she will exercise discretionary rights regarding the passage of warships.

While she undertakes to authorize civil aviation she can in the exercise of her sovereignty set up zones which will be forbidden to aircraft.

In all these there appears, judging from the present indications nothing on which an agreement cannot be reached.

The Monitor understands that Britain, Russia and Turkey have come to an accord on the transfer of Baltic and Far East ships to the Black Sea.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, July 7

Locarno—Powers Ponder Reich's Intentions

Europe will buckle down to its chief unfinished business, July 16. Premier Paul van Zeeland of Belgium, according to reliable reports, on that date, will call an eight-day conference of the Locarno powers—Britain, France, Italy and Belgium. The conference returns to the task of considering Hitler's denounciation of the Locarno Pact through his remilitarization of the Rhineland. Of even more moment, since the remilitarization of the Rhineland is an accomplished fact, are proposals for a new European peace fabric.

Britain's questionnaire sent to Hitler for the purpose of smoking out his designs, gathers two months of dust in the archives of the German Foreign Office. Germany's proposal for a 25-year nonaggression pact to be signed by Western European nations is understood still to stand. So does his proposal for an air pact for Western Europe. But what Britain wants to know, what all Europe wants to know is:

"What are Germany's intentions in Eastern Europe?"

Unless Germany can be induced to provide plausible evidence that it will not strike in the East against Russia, there will be powerful pressure aimed at organizing all Europe against Germany. The theory is that no European war can be localized and that Germany consequently must keep the peace in the East as well as in the West.

Patriotic Fire—French Fascists Explain

The fire of France's Fiery Cross was tempered as the organization's leader, Col. François de la Rocque, repudiated direct and violent methods of attaining power. Speaking for his Fascist organization, he said:

"We are not revolutionists, we are patriotic Frenchmen and stand for order."

Col. de la Rocque thus refuted Communist charges that his Fascists were striving to foment civil disturbances to prepare the way for a coup d'état. His words carried assurance to the Government and moderate counsel to those hotspurs among his followers who protest against delay in seizing power.

The Popular Front Government, in the meantime, assumes the primary responsibility of government, that of maintaining order. The Cabinet met to devise means for policing the nation against a recurrence of such riots as that which took place Sunday under the Arc de Triomphe when 200 were injured. Labor is also warned to evacuate property if it goes on strike.

Danzig-Dardanelles—Europe's Two Problems

The Dardanelles and Danzig represent Europe's principal business-in-hand.

Turkey meets no opposition as it seeks permission to fortify the Dardanelles Straits. Yet traditional national policies, suspicions and ambitions surround secondary issues with abundant friction.

Italy, though one of the guarantors of the freedom of the Straits, announces it will not join the Lausanne Treaty Revision Conference meeting at Montreux, in Switzerland, to consider the Dardanelles issue. The lifting of sanctions gratifies Italy; but continuance of the Mediterranean mutual assistance pact, originally aimed at Italy, is deemed unfriendly.

The principal Gordian knot of the conference is represented by

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Shortage of Horses Brings Boom Days To Village Smithies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ERIE, Penna., July 7—Short on draft horses and lacking capital for investment in tractor motive power, thousands of small Pennsylvania farms are being fitted out with rebuilt trucks or automobiles whose rejuvenation is helping country blacksmiths regain business lost when horse shoes went out of style.

In a village of 1500 persons near Erie, remodeling ancient vehicles has come to be a popular sideline for mechanics and blacksmiths. The output is from eight to 10 weekly, with farmers clamoring for more to replace an earlier demand for tractors.

County agents in the farming country just south of Lake Erie attributed the high price of horses as one reason why small farmers have been forced to procure makeshift tractor equipment. Since horse breeding has dropped off, the price for work animals has increased to such an extent that farmers cannot buy them.

Sometimes farmers attach a drawbar to the family automobile to draw mechanical equipment. Farm trailers, built from an axle and two wheels of discarded automobiles, are taking the place of old fashioned farm wagons.

Various combinations of motor and frame are employed to obtain the proper power and speed for farm work. Motors from heavier automobiles command a premium for tractor installations. Generally they are used for cultivating, hauling light loads and operating haymaking equipment.

Motors from lighter vehicles are dismantled and set up for sawing wood, pumping water, grinding feed or operating sprayer pumps, replacing in many cases the regulation one-cylinder farm engine.

When makeshift tractors have been placed in condition for use, farmers usually pay from $50 to $150 apiece for them, a price that may be compared to from $400 to $500 necessary to purchase a sturdy team of draft horses.

Vote Backs League of America

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, July 7 (AP)—A proposal for an "American League of Nations" was approved today by the Uruguayan Chamber of Deputies.

The suggestion was made by Deputy Victore Haedo during a speech in which he criticized suspension of Italian sanctions by the League at Geneva.

"The failure and discredit into which the League has fallen should force immediate reform of its Covenant as all countries on the American continent demand," Senor Haedo declared.

"If such is not done, it will become an instrument of four or five great powers in which little nations will have no importance."

He urged consideration of his proposal at the projected Pan-American conference called by President Roosevelt at Buenos Aires.

"It is astonishing the highest court in the world has left unsolved the essential part," the deputy asserted. "Its attitude seems to be directed toward preparation of a resolution designed to recognize the conquest of a free country by violence and force."

The deputies gave unanimous approval to his motion.

Tasmanian Schools Equipped by Aid Of Parents and Friends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tas.—Tasmanians are maintaining their deep interest in the welfare of their public schools. There are five state high schools and 500 primary schools, attended by 34,000 scholars, with a teaching staff of more than 1300.

These schools are scattered in 48 municipalities and in most of them are parents and friends associations attached to the schools. They hold meetings at regular intervals and promote fairs and other gatherings for various educational purposes.

Working bees also are formed and in this way money is raised for equipment not provided by the Government.

School grounds are beautified, libraries supplied and various other kinds of work done which deepen the interest of the children. One of these associations has raised £2300. In some cases the Government supplements the efforts of the associations.

New Constitution Approved By Congress in Venezuela

CARACAS, Venezuela, July 7 (AP)—Congress approved a new constitution yesterday subject to approval by the various State Legislatures which would provide for the confiscation of properties of officials of the last two administrations who unlawfully extracted sums from the treasury.

State Legislatures under the new draft are at liberty to include similar articles in their constitutions. Congress by two-thirds vote can order the confiscation of properties of the national president or the various state presidents under the new form

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, July 7, 1936

French Translation	2
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	4
Traveltalks	5
The Home Forum	5
Divine Authority [With French Translation]	
Sports Page	8
Education Page	7
Financial Page	9
News of Art, Music and the Theater	10
Aviation Comment	11
Daily Features	13
Editorials	14

CHAIRS for Churches, Halls, Etc
Makers for 100 Years
HEALING BROS. LTD.
Avenue Chair Works.
HIGH WYCOMBE.
Write for Catalogue No. M.

CONSCIENTIOUS SERVICE in Advertising
An entire Firm at your service for help or advice. Write to Mr. Greaves himself about advertising or printing. There is no obligation.
HERBERT GREAVES LTD
Houldsworth Street, Newton St. Manchester

FLETCHER'S SELBY YORKS. ENG.
TOMATO SAUCE
LARGE BOTTLE 4½D
ASK YOUR GROCER

DICKSON & ROBINSON Limited
SEEDSMEN TO H.M. THE KING
Garden and Farm Seeds. Bulbs. Plants. Roses. etc.
Catalogue Free Please ask for it
CATHEDRAL STREET MANCHESTER

WOODHEAD'S CAFES
Serve SOUTHPORT
Light Luncheons, High Teas
Dainty Suppers
Cream Ices, Chocolates
and Daily Deliveries
Lord Street, Chapel Street
and
The Bathing Lake

Marshall & Snelgrove
MARSHALLS LTD
Distinctive Fashions
and
Fashion Accessories
BRANCHES AT
• LEEDS
Bond Street and Park Row
• HARROGATE
James Street
• SCARBOROUGH
St. Nicholas Street
• SHEFFIELD
32, Fargate
• YORK
14, Lendal

fine Dress Fabrics direct from Manufacturer to YOU
AT the Silk Shop Ltd., who specialise exclusively in fabrics, you will find a wonderful selection of all the most interesting of the New Fabrics, and you will save by buying at the Silk Shop—because the saving made by dealing direct with the manufacturer is passed on to you.
THE Silk Shop LTD.
★ THERE IS ONLY ONE REGISTERED SILK SHOP
Headquarters and Only Address in Scotland
12, FREDERICK ST., EDINBURGH
Only Address in
Newcastle-on-Tyne
17-19 New Bridge St.

CLEARANCE of Summer Stock at Bargain Prices
Affleck & Brown LTD
OLDHAM ST·MANCHESTER

HAMMOND'S MOTHER HUMBER FLOSS
A specially soft wool of a loose texture suitable for making light weight fancy articles such as Shawls, Scarves, Spencers and Babies' Garments. Stocked in a big range of pretty pastel shades.
4½d. per ounce
Patterns Post Free
HAMMOND'S LTD. IN PARAGON SQUARE HULL

Schofields 'Favourite'
PURE SILK HOSE

Exclusive in Leeds to Schofields
Fully-fashioned pure silk with a dull finish. Very closely woven and, owing to the supple knitting, of greater strength than is usual with so fine a texture. Attractive lace clox. Lovely shades.
Price, pair..... 4'11
(3 pairs 14/-)
Schofields
THE HEADROW, LEEDS, ENG.

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Now "Puzzlesmith" has two z's,
A hint that surely ought to "pleez,"
All those who would solve with "eez,"
A cryptogram with too many z's.
2. Aye, Dye, Die, Dim, Dam, Day, Nay.
3. 7+7+7x7 equals 56.
4. Grieved. Diverge.
5. S and ST on E (Sandstone),

Internal Union Fight Is an Old One

Dates Almost From Birth of Unionism in the U. S. in 1832

Crafts Held Power

By the Associated Press

By the very nature of early America's economic life, the first labor unions were organized on craft lines.

There was no perennial class of unskilled labor. Young men when they first went to work, were apprenticed to a cordwainer, a carpenter, a printer or a baker.

Even in industries, workers were skilled. It was not until the great industrial development during and following the Civil War that mass production made unskilled labor a factor in the American labor movement.

Thus, for more than a century, the only major problem was one of organization, of building labor unions on a national basis. In this development, there were four principal successions.

I.
The National Trades Union

The first major step in the nationalization of unions came with the organization of central trades councils in the eastern commercial-industrial centers, first in New York.

In the early 1830's, there were around 30,000 craftsmen organized in these centers, with 12,000 or so in New York and Brooklyn.

In September, 1832, under the leadership of the carpenters and printers, the General Trades Union of New York was organized, followed quickly with similar action in other cities.

This brought immediate agitation for a national federation. The General Trades Union of New York, in March of 1833, issued a call for a national convention of all unions and, at this convention held in New York in July, the National Trades Union was organized.

The subsequent growth of union membership was swift. By the time of the third convention of the National Trades Union, in 1836, some 300,000 craftsmen were organized in the East.

Then came the panic of 1837 and the National Trades Union collapsed.

II.
The National Labor Union

After this panic, the emphasis in labor circles was placed upon education. Gradually, union strength again increased, but the panic of 1857 brought another setback.

The Civil War industrial development had as its corollary the revivication of the unions and this gave to labor its next major opportunity at building a federation.

In 1866, unionists from 13 states and the District of Columbia convened in Baltimore and organized the National Labor Union.

In its short existence, this was little more than a Congress for coordinated agitation and exchange of views. Principally, it gave national cohesion in the campaign for the eight-hour day. Finally, it gave more attention to legislative and political action, rather than to trade union action.

This incensed the pure trade unionists. After their withdrawal, top-heavy with political reformists, the National Labor Union disintegrated around 1870.

III.
The Knights of Labor

With emphasis on trade unionism, instead of political activity, the labor leaders who had been prominent in the National Labor Union continued their efforts. Again, however, came an era of hard times in the industrial world. The panic of 1873 forced many unions into only a nominal existence. Secret labor societies, such as the "Molly Maguires" in the anthracite fields, were organized generally. Another of these was the Noble Order of the Knights of Labor.

Formed in 1869 under the leadership of Uriah Smith Stephens, an intellectual who prepared for the ministry but who became a tailor in Philadelphia, its influence spread swiftly after the 1873 panic. For more than a decade, it was the most powerful, militant factor in the labor field.

The Knights of Labor, strictly speaking was not a federation; but it was the rallying force of the unionists in a day of difficulties.

IV.
American Federation of Labor

There were several contributing factors in the dwindling away of the Knights of Labor, which reached its peak membership of 700,000 in 1886.

At this time, the principal issue was still political action versus trade unionism. The cause of political action had been furthered by the spread of Marxism and the formation of the Socialist-Labor Party. The Socialist-Laborites, with the rise to power of Daniel de Leon, believed the union and the political party should be one and the same thing.

The established trade unionists, mindful of the disintegration of the National Trade Union, were vigorously opposed to political action, whether as advocated by the Marxists or by political reformists. They adhered to a strict policy of nonpartisanship in politics.

While the Knights of Labor was apart from the Socialist-Labor Party, the old unions looked askance at the continued activity of the Knights in direct policies.

But more important than this, as concerns the distrust of the Knights by the union leaders, was the militancy of the Knights in organizing the unskilled workers.

Present Trouble Begins Here

Here was the inception of the dispute over methods of organization which has created bitterness in the labor movement for four decades.

This difference split the labor movement then, just as it threatens to do today.

The rise of industry to supremacy over agriculture in the nation's economic life completely changed the complexion of labor.

Masses of unskilled workers, in the years following the war between the States, found few unions open to them. The craftsmen jealously guarded their position and the doors of membership were not easily opened. Thus, thousands of unskilled joined the Knights of Labor.

The attitude of the oldline unionists was clearly evidenced in the next effort to band together. All of the unions, the Knights of Labor included, met at Pittsburgh in November, 1881, to effect a new federation. The craftsmen controlled the convention and the articles of

History of Labor Shows Development

THE Associated Press has made the following survey of the development of the American labor movement, delineating the conflict between the craft and industrial unionists, and showing how history is repeating itself today, for on tomorrow the craft-controlled Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor meets in Washington to act upon the refusal of the industrial unionists to disband their Committee on Industrial Organization.

Grew More Intense When A. F. of L. Succeeded Knights of Labor

Climax at Hand

organization listed the new group as the Federation of Organized Trades Unions of the United States and Canada.

Name Changed

The use of the phrase "trades unions" aroused the Knights and the newly formed Association of Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers. Their protest and threats to withdraw brought a compromise and the name was changed to the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions.

One of the foremost leaders in the new federation was Samuel Gompers, who came to the front in the reorganization of the International Cigar Makers Union. His own local, No. 144 in New York, was a model of a union for skilled workers.

Under Gompers' leadership, the federation called a general nationwide strike on May Day, 1886.

Principally because of the personal differences, Grand Master Workman Terrence V. Powderly, leader of the Knights, urged his followers not to rush into the eight-hour movement and took no participation in the May Day strike.

However, thousands of Knights participated. As a result of Powderly's action, the Knights' leadership was placed in unfavorable light and, coupled with the increasing strength of the new federation, this contributed greatly to the collapse of the order.

Present Name Is Adopted

In December of '85, the federation reorganized itself as the American Federation of Labor with the craftsmen still firmly in control of the movement.

The efforts of the Knights in behalf of the unskilled, however, had left a comparatively small but strong industrial unionist movement, which the leaders of the American Federation had to recognize.

The Knights' organization was based on assembly groups, with coal miners organized into one assembly, boot and shoe workers into another, and so forth.

One of the strongest of these was the Coal Mining Assembly. In 1890, this emerged into the United Mine Workers of America and was affiliated with the A. F. of L.

There were similar reorganizations of former Knights' assemblies, which came to form the industrial unionist wing of the federation.

While the federation gave recognition and membership to these new unions, it held to craft lines where they existed. The new unions were not allowed to enter into any fields where the craft unions previously had jurisdiction.

Dispute Has Continued

On down through the last four decades, this dispute has continued within the Federation. The United Mine Workers, of which John L. Lewis is president, has been in the leadership of the industrial unionist movement since its affiliation with the Federation.

The industrialists gained strength steadily with the organization of such unions as the United Textile Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the International Ladies Garment Workers and International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

At the 1935 convention, the division of strength in voting between the craft and the industrial unionists averaged 18 to 10, with the craftsmen still controlling.

Claiming the federation had not exercised its full efforts in organizing the mass production and unskilled laborers, the Lewis faction, after the 1935 convention, organized the Committee on Industrial Organization.

Its full membership, in addition to those named above, includes the Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers; Cap and Millinery Workers, the International Typographical Union and the Flat Glass Workers.

Goal Is Big Industrial Unions

The ultimate goal of the industrial unionists would be workers' organization by industries, instead of by crafts. Instead of having numerous craft unions in one industry, all workers in one industry would be organized into one union.

At the outset, the Committee on Industrial Organization announced it would concentrate on such mass production industries as automobiles, rubber workers and others.

Its efforts quickly brought action from the executive council of the federation. An ultimatum was issued, ordering the C. I. O. to cease and disband. The unions in the C. I. O. ignored the ultimatum.

Instead, they entered into negotiations with the long-dormant Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. The executive council of the federation was ignored; the association and the C. I. O. entered into an agreement whereby the C. I. O. will lend its aid in the forthcoming campaign to organize the steel industry.

For the federation's executive council to withdraw its ultimatum would be to back-down. If it holds to the ultimatum, suspensions might well follow. This is the decision facing the executive council at its session tomorrow.

The consequences of suspension cannot be minimized. If both groups hold to their present course, a new federation composed of industrial unions is a possibility.

'KENMIL PRYDE' stockings
THESE beautiful pure Silk Stockings are of medium-heavy service weight, closely knitted and perfectly fashioned throughout the sole, ankle, calf and thigh. Owing to the great demand for these Stockings, Kendals have added a lovely plain Stocking to the well-known lace clock style. 'Kenmil Pryde' are daily growing in popularity because of their long life, splendid service and flattering smart appearance.
Pair 3/11
3 pairs for 11/6.
• Post Orders Accepted
Kendals
KENDAL MILNE & CO. DEANSGATE MANCHESTER 3

GRENVILLE TWEED TIES
2/6d. each
Three for 7/-
Striped, checked and plain designs and colourings.
J. C. Smith, Ltd.
91, Lothian Road, EDINBURGH and at ST. ANDREWS

Lewis Appeals For Public Aid In Steel Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

ployees efforts at self-organization and to reinstate 10 discharged employees. The court denied jurisdiction of the board on the ground that steel manufacturing is not interstate commerce—but left a loophole for future reconsideration by suggesting that labor strife in such an industry might be a "burden" on interstate commerce.

Seeks to Use Loophole

With a definite threat of such strife impending, the board considered that the opportunity provided by the court had arrived and petitioned with the hope of reestablishing the constitutional validity of an act which could be used with telling effect against the steel industry if the courts could be persuaded to sanction it.

The keynote of the Lewis speech was the same as that of President Roosevelt's nomination acceptance speech. Mr. Roosevelt called for renewed resistance against "economic royalists." Mr. Lewis pounded harder but it was the same theme. He spoke of "economic tyrants," the "steel overlords," and the "brutal and ruthless forces of the steel oligarchy."

Says Battle Is at Hand

He announced "the battle for industrial democracy" at hand, and outlined the issue as "whether the working population of this country shall have a voice in determining their destiny, or whether they shall serve as indentured servants for a financial and economic dictatorship which would shamelessly exploit our natural resources and destroy the pride of a free people."

Behind the opposing forces of labor and steel as the opening of the struggle approaches is the Federal Government and the Roosevelt Administration—two distinct entities so far as the present situation is concerned each preparing to play a distinct role and each seeking to defer the issue.

Government Is Preparing

The Federal Government itself has not yet, and can not do anything to prejudice the issue. Acting under strict law, it has sent observers into the crucial points in the industry and is collecting information. Mediation machinery is ready to be put into operation whenever trouble breaks out. But little can be done pending such a development.

The Roosevelt Administration occupies a different position entirely. President Roosevelt's most active and influential labor supporter is Mr. Lewis himself.

Mr. Lewis has been a frequent caller at the White House of late and is believed to be the President's most trusted and influential adviser on labor matters. His approval was received before a final decision was made on the labor planks of the Democratic platform. His word has been law on matters of labor legislation during the past session of Congress.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

stubborn altercation over entry into and egress from the Black Sea through the Straits.

Russia doesn't much mind being bottled up in the Black Sea—provided other nations cannot bring their ships into that sea.

Japan demands that its warships shall pass through the Straits as freely as those of Russia.

Britain asks that its warships shall be granted entry during war.

Turkey, like Russia, opposes entry of the ships of other nations into the Black Sea.

Danzig Mystery

As the powers wrestle with the problem of the Dardanelles the Free Port of Danzig is closely watched. The bold suggestion of Dr. Arthur Karl Greiser, president of the Danzig Senate, that the League of Nations step out of that city's affairs, has Geneva galvanized. Dr. Greiser, a National Socialist, may or may not be sounding the warning that Germany intends to take over Danzig, first by ousting the League, then by changing the Constitution and finally by crushing all opposition groups other than the National Socialist, who now control the Danzig Senate.

Mystery of mysteries is Poland's reported calm. Poland, more vitally affected than any other nation with economic, military and racial interests at stake, passively reiterates its conviction that National Socialists in Danzig contemplate no rash acts. This imperturbability gives rise to conjectures that the Polish-German treaty may have furnished Poland with more guarantees of security than generally suspected.

Nation's Eyes—On Steel and Drought Area

Steel and the drought absorb national sympathies even to the shading of politics.

Confronted by predictions of widespread strife in the $5,000,000,000 steel industry, the Federal Government seeks to escape from the court-imposed role of helpless spectator. Thrust from mills and factories by the judicial decree that manufacture is intrastate rather than interstate, the Federal Government tries a new maneuver to gain some control over employee-employer relations.

The National Labor Relations Board petitions the Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans for a rehearing of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation case. The court originally invalidated the board's order to the company that it cease interfering with its employees' efforts at self-organization. The board was told that it had no power, since manufacturing is not interstate. Now the board contends that abundant predictions of labor warfare make it clear how vitally charged with interstate consequences the steel industry has become. Such warfare, as was freely predicted by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, in his radio address last night, well might interrupt the flow of commerce across state lines, according to the board's viewpoint. Thus the board, in reopening the case in New Orleans, foreshadows possibly how the Federal Government may wedge itself into the pending dispute. Its argument that a national emergency is not interstate will be a potent one.

Drought and Rising Mercury

The steel crisis may be near, but the drought is here. The President casts other business aside and seeks quick means of providing work for 50,000 in the drought area, for relieving some 200,000 families, for salvaging cattle and crops. He rejects the proposal for moving families bodily from the stricken area; he orders Howard O. Hunter, assistant WPA Administrator, to take charge of co-ordinating all relief activities from a Chicago headquarters.

Specific relief so far arranged involves: purchase of cattle forced from the range; WPA jobs for 50,000; orders to draw on the $1,425,000,000 relief appropriation and a last-minute decision to modify the Government's curtailment program. Comprehensive drought relief awaits recommendations of an AAA committee.

Actual drought conditions had agricultural authorities abandoning all hope of salvaging small grains in the Dakotas and sections of Minnesota. Heat records were shattered in some localities, the mercury climbing to 117 above in Napoleon, South Dakota. The weather bureau added no cheer with its prediction that no rain was in prospect for, at least, another 24 hours. Geologists raised a new apprehension by reporting that repeated droughts were lowering the underground water table. This layer of water underground is an essential source of moisture and a protection against the development of deserts. The geological survey straightway begins a study of fluctuations of the water tables in the Dakotas, Montana and Wyoming.

Wheat prices battered against the Government restriction on speculative increases, rising the permitted 5 cents to reach a new high since August, 1934.

L'Expérience de M. Blum

PARIS—Une des caractéristiques les plus frappantes du *New Deal* français est l'impossibilité évidente dans laquelle se trouvent les Français de le définir. Si on interroge "l'homme de la rue" sur son opinion, on reçoit une étonnante variété de réponses.

"Oh, la la, la la, la la!" s'exclama un chauffeur de taxi aux cheveux blancs qui me conduisait à la Chambre des Députés, "c'est la révolution générale!"

"C'est le dernier sursaut d'un parlementarisme pourri," exulta mon coiffeur, un "Croix de Feu" aux sympathies secrètement royalistes.

"C'est un complot ourdi pour préparer le terrain à une révolution communiste—ah, ces vauriens de Moscou!" me déclara une vieille connaissance, l'antiquaire de la Rive Gauche.

"C'est encore un de ces pots-pourri politiques," fut le commentaire sarcastique d'un ancien combattant. "Vous ne pouvez pas changer la 'République des Camarades' du jour au lendemain!"

"C'est le prélude au fascisme," affirma un de mes amis français qui a passé quelque temps en Allemagne. "Vous verrez—il y aura une réaction violente contre tout ce non-sens marxiste!"

"C'est le commencement d'un nouvel ordre social! Enfin la France aura le changement que nous réclamons tous depuis si longtemps!" fut la conclusion enthousiaste d'un nombre de jeunes "radicaux" français en contact avec M. Blum et les membres de son cabinet.

Même parmi les membres du gouvernement, personne ne semble tout à fait sûr de ce qu'est exactement le régime de Front Populaire. Roger Salengro, Ministre de l'Intérieur, déclara récemment, en se référrant aux grèves récentes et en faisant allusion aussi à "l'expérience Blum" considérée dans son entier: "Nous venons de passer par une révolution pacifique." M. François de Tessan, un autre membre du gouvernement compare les mesures prises par M. Blum au *New Deal* du Président Roosevelt: "Le programme du Président Roosevelt pour l'expansion du crédit et l'augmentation du pouvoir d'achat peut et doit inspirer le nôtre." Léon Blum lui-même déclare que son gouvernement n'est pas révolutionnaire, mais il a clairement prévenu les Chambres de son intention de "préparer le chemin pour un régime socialiste français."

Quelle est, alors, la vraie nature du changement qui commence à devenir évident en France? Ce n'est rien de moins que la transformation de la société française d'une base surtout bourgeoise à une base populaire ou "prolétarienne".

André Siegfried a habilement défini le bourgeois comme "quelqu'un qui a des réserves." Cette définition convient certainement au Français moyen, qui a un génie proverbial pour l'épargne, pour accumuler une petite réserve de capital.

Mais cinq années de crise économique—suivant de près une débacle monétaire qui enleva les quatre-cinquièmes de sa valeur au franc—ont fait des ravages pendant ces dix dernières années. De nombreuses familles bourgeoises ont vu leurs petites réserves diminuer et disparaître complètement. Une série d'importantes fraudes fiscales ont hâté la catastrophe. La guerre a joué son rôle, obligeant bien des soldats et leurs familles à dépendre entièrement ou en partie des pensions de l'État. La machine, plus peut-être que tout autre chose a contribué puissamment au changement en prenant paysans et fermiers à la terre pour les mettre dans les villes et les usines.

C'est cette transformation d'un grand nombre de bourgeois français en prolétariens qui est la cause principale de la victoire du Front Populaire aux élections de mai. Il y a naturellement d'autres éléments en cause, mais ceux-ci sont secondaires. Le Front Populaire, composé des socialistes, des communistes et des radicaux est essentiellement prolétarien, ainsi que son programme—c'est-à-dire qu'il a surtout pour but d'améliorer la vie des classes ouvrières, des salariés, aux dépens du bourgeois "capitaliste".

Néanmoins, cette transformation n'est encore ni complète ni définitive. En d'autres termes, il est encore tout à fait possible qu'une reprise économique en France ranime les traditions bourgeoises profondément enracinées de la nation française, et renvoie le pendule vers le "conservatisme" des classes moyennes.

Le *New Deal* de la France est donc l'extériorisation politique de profonds courants économiques, d'un mouvement révolutionnaire social. Mais ces courants sont toujours susceptibles d'être arrêtés ou déviés—par des événements internationaux, par exemple; par des mesures monétaires affectant le franc d'une façon vitale, peut-être; ou par quelque faux pas imprévisible de la part de M. Blum qui produirait une réaction violente et donnerait à l'élément "fasciste" en France l'occasion de frapper. L'avenir du régime de Front Populaire est impossible à prévoir. Ce qui est certain, c'est que les événements actuels en France sont pleins de signification non seulement pour la République française mais pour toute l'Europe aussi.

(Cet article paraît en anglais à la dernière page parmi les éditoriaux)

Canadian Indians Hit by Sanctions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

North Battleford, Sask.

EFFECT of sanctions imposed on Italy for the war it launched on Ethiopia is being felt in northern Saskatchewan, for as a result there is a lack of the gaily colored beads used by the Indian squaws for their handiwork.

For months now the Indians have been unable to get beads and as a result revenue from one of their principal sources of livelihood has dwindled.

National Revolutionists Sweep Mexican Election

MEXICO, D. F., July 7 (AP)—The National Revolutionary Party announced yesterday its candidates were victorious, as usual, throughout the country in Sunday's elections. The party's control of voting machinery made the elections a formality.

In the federal district Jose Maria Davila, National Revolutionary Party candidate for Senator, got 62,593 votes, against 95 for his opponent, Abraham Mejia. No disorders were reported except in Chiapas and Vera Cruz.

Brazil's Army Flies the Mail

Brazil's army airmail service last year covered 564,262 miles in 443 trips, carrying 40,505 pounds of correspondence and 403 passengers with 92 per cent regularity in schedules.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Landon Makes Personal Plea On Social Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

night appears serious, and if peacefully averted will mark a triumph for Governor Landon unequalled by other state executives, who have been forced to follow laissez-faire tactics, finally virtually bribing the demonstrators to leave.

Political Leaders Attend

National politics was in great evidence here today with the arrival, and presence at the legislative session, of Governor Landon's Cleveland floor leader and eastern manager, Representative Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts; Senator Warren W. Barbour of New Jersey; Reuben Clark, former Undersecretary of State and Ambassador to Mexico, and Arthur A. Ballantine, Undersecretary of the Treasury in the Hoover Administration, who is here to talk about tax problems.

The tireless efforts of Governor Landon and his advisers to conciliate Senator William E. Borah reached fruition last night when, after a statement from the Idaho leader that he was supporting the Republican ticket and platform—with which he had much to do—Governor Landon said:

"I am delighted, of course, to have the co-operation of Senator Borah in the campaign. I have long admired his distinguished record. He is one of America's most distinguished statesmen."

Party Rift Closed

The interchange appears to close what promised months ago to be a serious rift in the Republican Party. It results almost solely from Governor Landon's willingness to conciliate and compromise. On Senator Borah's three demands at Cleveland, the Landon leaders agreed to two: the antimonopoly plank and isolationist foreign policy. Only the latter was a real surrender, for they agreed with Senator Borah on monopolies anyway, but did regret condemning the World Court. Governor Landon refused to follow Senator Borah into a "soft money" plank, but now the Idaho Senator recognizes he has done well to score twice out of three times, and overlooks the gold standard question.

The result is an unexpected measure of party harmony as the campaign is about to get down to business.

LIVERPOOL, ENG.
OWEN OWEN
The Fashion Centre
Great Summer Sale
NOW ON

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
RUSHWORTH ORGANS
A century of experience, research, modern equipment, and expert craftsmanship, all contribute to the acknowledged excellence of all Rushworth Organs. Renovations, Cleanings, Tunings.
Estimates submitted.
Rushworth & Dreaper, Ltd.
Builders of Church, Chamber and Concert Organs
Great George Street, Liverpool

GEORGE HENRY LEE'S
Are Stockists of
'CHILPRUFE for CHILDREN'
Basnett Street Royal 4181 Liverpool

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
Quality GROCERIES
★ at Lower Prices
You get the highest quality for money possible at Irwins. Buying at huge discounts and keen prices for our numerous branches, we are in a position to offer you this advantage. Visit any of our shops personally and you will see as goodly a selection of groceries and provisions as seventy years' knowledge and judgment can procure from an open market . . . and IF by chance you don't see exactly what you want, the assistant will be glad to get it for you SPECIALLY. You are sure of absolute satisfaction, too, or your money is refunded in full, without question. You'll get all-round better service if you order your groceries and provisions from IRWINS.
IRWINS
LIVERPOOL—BIRKENHEAD
CHESTER — LYTHAM ST. ANNES — WALLASEY — COLWYN BAY — SOUTHPORT — OSWESTRY

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
BON MARCHÉ
For a Thousand and One
Wash Frock Styles
The largest selection of up-to-date styles and colours ever seen in Liverpool.
All Colours—All Sizes—All Prices
Bon Marché
THE FASHION STORE
Church and Basnett Sts. Royal 6300

EXCHANGE your CAR at KIRBYS
The HUMBER, HILLMAN and TALBOT Distributors
56-58 RENSHAW ST LIVERPOOL and 100 CAR SHOWROOMS SOUTHPORT

Italy to Rebuild Foreign Trade 'Without Haste or Preference'; New Era to Follow Sanctions

ROME, July 7 (AP)—High Fascists said today that, now that League of Nations' sanctions are to be lifted, Italy will rebuild her foreign trade structure from the ground up.

The rebuilding, they stated, "will be without haste or preference."

During the war with Ethiopia, when sanctions economic and financial were imposed by League members, Italian authorities said that Italy would remember sanctionists states following the war and prefer to trade elsewhere.

Remodeling Bases

Two basic points, it was stated, will govern the remodeling process:

1. Those who wish to sell to Italy must buy from Italy.

2. The sellers must not insist on sending in to Italy products already provided by Italian agriculture and industry.

Virginio Gayda, authoritative editorial writer, disclosed that the Foreign Office already was planning for special missions to sanctionist countries to open negotiations for new commercial accords.

Signor Gayda said that these negotiations would have to mold themselves to fit six circumstances:

1. Italy has developed a "more sober" manner of life during the sanctions' siege and now will not return to importing "excessive quantities of useless luxuries";

2. The siege stimulated Italian agriculture and industry "to surpass notably the technical and economic limits" of the era before the war;

Currents to Continue

3. Some of the new trade currents Italy was forced into by sanctions cannot be "annulled or deviated;"

4. Italy will not willingly give up the more favorable balances of trade which sanctions brought her;

5. The problems of developing a new colonial empire will be considered along with the trade program of the kingdom;

6. "The rapid formation of an economic autarchy is not a fable but a solid, developing reality."

Farmers Demand Crop Ban Be Lifted In Drought Region

WINNIPEG, July 7 (AP)—Rain fell today on the Saskatchewan plains, breaking a torrid spell.

The downpour extended as far as Moose Jaw, 45 miles west of Regina, the Saskatchewan capital.

It was the first precipitation in 10 days and farmers throughout the prairie provinces hoped it would break a heat wave that robbed growing grains of moisture.

No other points except the Regina plains reported rainfall.

CHICAGO, July 7 (AP)—In one of the wildest markets in months, wheat soared to high price records for the season, highest since August, 1934, and then tumbled back sharply more than 5½ cents a bushel today.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 7—Modification of the new soil conservation program to help drought-harassed farmers and increase food for both men and animals was approved today by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The changes were adopted after AAA chiefs had a first-hand picture of the affected areas drawn for them by George E Farrell, western division administrator, just back from a 10-day inspection trip in the north central states.

Will Keep Control

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration, however, was not expected to accede to a demand for complete abandonment of its control machinery, contained in telegrams received at the White House today from the Minnesota Farm Holiday Association. This group said that the ravages of the drought in vast grain areas made restoration for full crop production necessary.

The modifications devised to apply to certain designated areas lying chiefly in North Dakota, Montana and Wyoming, according to Mr. Farrell "will increase materially the amount of forage which farmers will save, and also will encourage additional plantings of emergency forage crops if later moisture conditions permit.

Convincing Evidence

"Ten days of personal contact with the people who are living in the worst of the drought territory provided convincing evidence that the agricultural conservation program must be adapted to meet the emergency which the drought has created," Mr. Farrell declared.

Mr. Farrell brought back from his inspection trip a report of seared fields in the spring wheat areas. Where the crop had survived the drought, it had been eaten up by crickets and grasshoppers, he said. While the drought is not as widespread as it was in 1934, pests and lack of moisture have combined in the spring wheat section to make conditions worse than they were two years ago, he reported.

The United States weather bureau today predicted continued "abnormally high" temperatures and cloudless skies for the great plains area. "This makes the fourth consecutive day with extremely high temperatures and scarcely a drop of rain from the central Mississippi valley northwestward," the bureau said.

Showers in South

No rain fell in any part of the country during the last 24 hours with the exception of a few local showers in the South and light rains in some sections of the Ohio valley.

"Temperatures," said the bureau, "continued extremely high from the central Mississippi valley northwestward over Minnesota, the Dakotas and eastern Montana. Considerable portions of the northern great plains, had, by far, the hottest day on record with temperatures running from five to six degrees higher than ever before known."

President Roosevelt scheduled an afternoon meeting with members of his inter-departmental drought committee. Members of the committee indicated that the President probably would have relief plans ready to divulge at his press conference later in the day.

Benefit Payments

The changes in AAA rules would enable farmers to qualify for benefit payments under the soil conservation program and still produce more of the crops needed for consumption.

Planting of annual grasses, sorghums and small grains would be allowed on farms where the production of feed had been reduced below normal by dry weather without classifying these crops as soil-depleting. If a farmer has complied with the program to date and is now short on feed crops, he will be permitted to plant an additional acreage of annual feeds and still receive full payment.

A similar rule will apply to planting of food crops necessary to bring production up to normal.

Federal Experts Map Campaign Against Drought

© Harris & Ewing

Use Department of Agriculture as GHQ

A. G. Black, Chief of Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Lawrence Westbrook, Chairman, Advisory Board, WPA

Jesse W. Tapp, Assistant AAA Administrator

C. W. Warburton, Director of Agricultural Extension Service

Paul Maris, Acting Director, Rehabilitation Division of Resettlement Administration

Hugh H. Bennett, Chief of Soil Conservation

W. F. Callander, Assistant AAA Administrator

Lehman Confers on Campaign To Smash Industrial Rackets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 7—An intensified drive against industrial rackets which prey upon New York City business is under discussion today in Albany, where Gov. Herbert H. Lehman is conferring with Special Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey on the advisability of forming two additional grand juries to consider new evidence accumulated by Mr. Dewey's staff of investigators.

Having sent Charles Lucania, vice overlord, and a group of his underworld associates to prison following their conviction on charges of operating a $12,000,000 vice ring here, Mr. Dewey indicated he was ready to turn toward the prosecution of illegal activities in industry. For months his office has been gathering data with respect to racket activities in New York City, and it is understood that the presentation of new cases awaits only the setting up of proper machinery.

Grand Jury Urged More

In seeking the extra grand juries, Mr. Dewey is following a recommendation by the present grand jury in a communication to Supreme Court Justice Philip J. McCook last week, in which it stressed that the drive against organized crime in New York City would have to be intensified if it were to be successful. Otherwise, the grand jury said, rackets would dominate the city.

Asking Justice McCook, designated by Governor Lehman to preside over the Lucania vice trial, that it be discharged because of an extra long session, the special grand jury emphasized that additional grand juries should be drawn to carry on the work begun by Mr. Dewey.

Secrecy Veils Inquiry

No indication of the specific rackets which will be attacked was given by Mr. Dewey, but it is known that his aides have been investigating conditions in the restaurant business and garment industry. He has intimated that no new cases will be completed for trial before fall.

Subpoenas are being served on mercantile firms here constantly. Mr. Dewey said although he would not name the organizations, emphasizing that if the investigations were not conducted secretly, the racketeers would evade arrest.

The Dewey method of prosecution, as illustrated in the Lucania case, demands exhaustive accumulation of evidence, co-operation with law-enforcement agencies and perfectly timed arrests to obtain material witnesses and principals. Evidence in court is then built up solidly from a foundation of data assembled from all phases of the investigation.

Handling the Lucania case in this way required seven months, but Mr. Dewey intimated that this was relatively short in comparison with the needs of other cases. He reported that the material for further trials was "in the mill," adding:

Years of Work Needed

"These things take a lot of hard work. You recall that it took three years to prepare the case against Al Capone in Chicago. It took me three years to prepare the Waxey Gordon case in New York. It took three years to prepare for Dutch Schultz."

In striving to free the city from industrial rackets, the special prosecutor is following the principal purpose of his appointment, an investigation of the vice ring having been affiliated with the drive because of interlocking "directorates" among plainly illegal business and rackets that prey upon legitimate business.

Sweepstake Tickets Seized

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—Ten persons were arrested and $2,500,000 worth of Irish Hospital Sweepstakes tickets seized by postal inspectors and police July 3 in a series of raids which the officers said struck at the largest distribution center for such tickets in the United States. The tickets were described as all genuine and their seizure, along with the names of thousands of agents who have aided in their distribution, was believed to have struck a heavy blow to the sale of sweepstakes tickets.

U. S. Accepts Poultry Bid

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—The United States Government yesterday accepted the invitation of Germany to attend the world's poultry congress at Leipzig at the end of this month and appointed 22 delegates to represent this country. The delegation will be headed by Dr. John R. Mohler of the Department of Agriculture.

Mrs. Owen to Wed Dane but to Keep U. S. Citizenship

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—Ruth Bryan Owen, Minister to Denmark, today confirmed by long-distance telephone her engagement to Kammerjunker Kaptajn Børge Rohde of the Danish King's Lifeguards, and Gentleman in Attendance on the King at the Danish court.

Mrs. Owen said her fiance would arrive in this country soon, but that plans for marriage are indefinite.

Madame Minister Owen would not lose her citizenship by marriage to a Danish captain—and so presumably would not have to resign her post as American envoy to Denmark.

Helped Win Change

Such was the best summary that capital experts could give today of the unique situation of a woman diplomat preparing to marry a citizen of another land.

Mrs. Owen herself is one of the reasons why she will not lose her citizenship by marriage to a foreigner.

The plight in which she found herself several years ago was one of the principal arguments used by the feminists when they obtained the change in the law permitting an American woman to keep her citizenship on marriage to a foreigner. She lost her citizenship when she married a British officer and had to go through the naturalization formula to regain it.

Won Own Case

Mrs. Owen was one of the most eloquent of those arguing that a woman should keep her citizenship. When she first came to Congress, her seat was challenged by her Florida opponent on the basis that she was no an American citizen. Mrs. Owen elected to serve as her own attorney and argue her own case before the contest committee. She won.

Canal Tolls Rise

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—Gov. Julian L. Schley of the Canal Zone reported to the War Department yesterday that 481 ocean vessels passed through the Panama Canal during June, paying a toll of $2,073,359. This was about $300,000 more than was received in June, 1935.

Frontier Czechs Charge Boycott To Henlein Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—Czechs living on the frontier districts where the Czech and German population is mixed complain that they are being boycotted by the organization of the Sudetic German Führer, Konrad Henlin. Pressure is said to have been applied by German nationalists with the aim of excluding Czechs from the frontier districts by economic means.

To protect Czechs against such organized action the Minister of National Defense, Frantisek Machnik, has issued an order requiring that, in fulfilling army or government contracts, the number of the employees and workmen of Czech origin must correspond with the proportion of the Czech population in the district.

Konrad Henlein, together with the parliamentary representatives of his party, has made complaint to the League of Nations Secretariat in Geneva concerning the regulation, arguing that it runs counter to the Czechoslovak constitution and to the minority treaties.

Anglo-Swedish Trade Pact Gets New Extension

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—Prosperity is fast returning to Sweden, and one of the chief factors in bringing it back to this cheerful land of forests, lakes and waterfalls is declared to be the Anglo-Swedish Trade Agreement, which today completes its allotted span of three years.

So successful has this international business deal been that the two signatories have agreed to let it run on indefinitely subject to a six months' notice on either side.

Britain is Sweden's biggest customer. To her she sends much of her timber, wood pulp, paper, iron and steel—in that order of importance. The trade agreement secures to each country a definite share of their export trade and has actually increased Swedish exports to Britain by nearly 8 per cent and British exports to Sweden by 35 per cent, British sources reveal. The agreement is also considered as a practical step in the direction of lowering tariff walls in Europe.

High Standard of Living

Other contributory factors to present-day prosperity here are Sweden's exceptionally high standard of living—often described as one of the highest in the world—the great demand for Swedish materials, the linking of the kroner to sterling, and a vast, bold program of public works energetically carried out since 1933 by the Minority Socialist Government of Premier P. Albin Hansson, recently resigned.

Despite greatly increased expenditure on public works, railway electrification and subsidies to farmers, last year saw a substantial reduction of income tax. The only cloud on today's bright financial horizon is the steadily increasing expenditure on her armaments which Sweden has felt bound to disburse ever since the Hitler régime came to power on the Southern Baltic. This year it may be necessary to spend 140,000,000 kroners (approximately £7,000,000)—an increase of almost 40,000,000 kroners over 1933.

More Jobs

Nevertheless, the general belief here is that prosperity has come to stay. Unemployment has fallen very considerably since the slump, exports are up, and there has been a tremendous building boom, which in turn has acted as a direct fillip to several subsidiary industries and to the labor market.

Of the 34,387 public works planned since 1933 and now in process of completion, 15,272 are for the building and improvement of dwelling-houses in town and country.

Other state and communal undertakings include many new roads, canals and log-floating channels, railways, forest improvements, drinking water supply, sea and river ports and fishing harbors, airports, bridges, crossings at different levels, public buildings, fertilizer storage plants, hydro-electric power stations, land reclamation and postal installations.

British Approves New Flying Boats

(Continued from Page 1)

proximately 18 tons. Normal payload with crew is given as four tons.

The ships are to be powered with four Bristol Pegasus 740 h. p. air-cooled motors each. These are to be supercharged and will have variable pitch air screws.

Wing-span is 114 feet and overall length 88½ feet.

In comparison, the Glenn Martin 130 Trans-oceanic Clipper has a wing span of 130 feet, a length of 90 feet and a total loaded weight of approximately 22 tons. The Clipper, according to maker's secifications, has four 800 horse power motors and a top speed of 180 miles an hour.

The American Sikorsky Clipper ship has a span of 118 feet, four 750 horse power engines, a loaded weight of 18 tons, and a maximum speed at 7000 feet of 190 miles an hour. Cruising speed is given as 160 miles an hour, and pay load as three tons.

The range of the British and one of the American craft also approximates very nearly. The Sikorsky has a range of 1200 miles and the Short one of 1500 miles. The Martin has a vastly superior range, 3000 miles being claimed with a pay load of two tons.

The Short flying boats will carry mail as the most important payload. The mail holds are being built to stow three tons of mail, or three-quarters of the absolute maximum pay-load.

Passengers on these Empire services are, the Imperial Airways declares, to be assured of comfort, however. The Britis' air line is proud of a great reputation for outstanding comfort. The 28 new giant air liners will have "head-room" in the cabins greatly exceeding that of other large boats. They will be the first British air liners to be fitted with sleeping bunks as well as with easy chairs.

"It is intended," Imperial Airways has officially announced, "in these boats to give a standard of passenger accommodation far in advance of that of any aircraft at present in existence."

In the fore part of the hull there are two decks. At the forward end of the upper deck is the Control Room. Immediately behind is the radio station and behind that the mail hold. In the forepeak is the mooring compartment. Aft of this is the passengers' lounge on the lower deck. Then comes a kitchen, then a midship cabin, then a promenade saloon and, finally, the after-cabin.

An official of Imperial Airways informed the Monitor that there is a possibility that, in the event of trans-Atlantic services coming into operation in the near future, some of these Short flying boats will be used on the journey from Bermuda to New York.

Italy Tries Flights Looking to Service From Rome to Eritrea

ORBETELLO, Italy, July 7 (AP)—A new tri-motored Italian seaplane today completed a triangular test flight over Italy which may result in the establishment of regular air-mail service between Rome and Eritrea.

Capt. Mario Stoppani and Captain Novelli took off in a tri-motored seaplane in an effort to break the existing speed records for 1000 and 2000 kilometer flights with pay loads of 4400 pounds.

They were to fly a circuit to near Rome and back in their 2520 horsepower ship named the "Cant Z 506."

The Aircraft Yearbook for 1936 lists these records for the flights the Italians are making:

Seaplanes with pay load of 2000 kilograms (4409 pounds):

One thousand kilometers (621 miles)—Edwin Musick, Boris Sergievsky and Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, Aug. 1, 1934, 157.58 miles per hour.

Two thousand kilometers (1242 miles): Musick, Sergievsky and Lindbergh, same date, 157.31 miles per hour.

Elsie Janis to Give Property to Charity

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 7 (AP)—Elsie Janis, actress and "idol of the army" during the World War, has announced her intention of giving up all her "worldly possessions," devoting her life to charity.

In a letter to the editor of the Tarrytown News, the 47-year-old heroine of many a stage triumph said she plans to auction off her house and all her "so-called important souvenirs and valuable knicknacks" at the end of the summer and spend all her time entertaining veterans in government hospitals.

Twenty Years After

Twenty years after giving a student play at the University of Utah, the same cast, with two exceptions, returned and presented it at an alumni reunion.

New York Boasts $41,171,323 Balance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 7—Revenues collected by New York state in the fiscal year which ended on June 30 were sufficient to meet all expenses and leave a balance of $41,171,323.63, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman announced today. This sum goes to reduce the accumulated deficit from operations of other years of the depression and wipes out nearly half of that deficit, which a year ago was $97,048,752.52.

"The state begins its new fiscal year in a stronger financial position than at any time for many years," Governor Lehman said.

The Governor's budget estimated that receipts would be $330,084,632.36. Actually they were $330,543,774.53, thus showing the revenue estimates were accurate within one-seventh of 1 per cent.

The executive budget estimated the expenditures at $290,510,941.53. Actually the State spent only $289,372,450.90, or $1,138,490.63 less than the estimates.

Peter John Veniot

BATHURST, N. B., July 7 (AP)—Peter John Veniot, former Postmaster-General of Canada and Premier of New Brunswick, who pased on July 6, was a veteran Liberal politician. He was Minister of Public Works in his native province from 1917 to 1923 and then became its Premier. His party was defeated in 1925 and Mr. Veniot resigned as Premier, only to step up to the Federal House the next year as Postmaster-General. He held that portfolio until the Liberal administration of W. L. MacKenzie King went out of office in 1930. At the time of his passing, Mr. Veniot was member of the House of Commons for Gloucester.

Work or Get Out, Relief Rollers Told

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 7 (AP)—City Manager Colus C. Hunter said yesterday that any employable man on relief who refuses to work after he is pronounced physically able to do so will be removed from the rolls and prosecuted for non-support of his family.

Mr. Hunter's statement came as the latest development in the city's mobilization of able relief clients for a PWA sewer construction project. The men were drafted and given physical examinations to determine their fitness for the work after F. A. Canuso & Son, contractors of the project, complained that they were unable to obtain sufficient labor. Their contract stipulates they must use men on relief.

Crystal or Glass?

Experts can tell crystal beads from glass beads by pressing them to their lips. The crystal beads feel colder.

PROMINENT VOTERS FROM MAINE TO FLORIDA ENDORSE THE "AMERICAN" PARTY
WE, the undersigned, again endorse the "American" Party and its candidates, Amoco-Gas and Orange American Gas. Our support is given because we know from experience that the "American" Platform promise of Service and Savings is a promise that is always performed.
ABRAHAM & STRAUS, Brooklyn, N. Y.
ADMIRAL TAXI SERVICE, Baltimore, Md.
AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES
ARMOUR AND COMPANY
ATLANTIC CITY ELEC. CO., Ocean City, N. J.
ATLANTIC CITY & SHORE RAILROAD Pleasantville, N. J.
BALTIMORE TRANSIT CO., Baltimore, Md.
BEATRICE CREAMERY CO.
BELLE ISLE CAB CO., Baltimore, Md.
BELL TELEPHONE CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
BERKSHIRE AUTO CO., Pittsfield, Mass.
L. H. BLAISDELL TRANSP. CO., Portland, Me.
M. E. BLATT CO., Atlantic City, N. J.
BLUE & GRAY SIGHT-SEEING TOURS, INC. Washington, D. C.
BLOOMINGDALE'S, New York, N. Y.
BLUE RIDGE TRANSP. CO., Hagerstown, Md.
BRADLEY AUTO SALES, INC., Newport, Vt.
BURKHARD COAL CO., Atlantic City, N. J.
BUTLER MOTOR CORP., Framingham, Mass.
CAPITAL TRANSIT CO., Washington, D. C.
CAVENDISH TRAD. CORP., New York, N. Y.
CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS CORP., New York, N. Y.
CHERNER MOTOR CO., Washington, D. C.
CITRUS GROWERS ASSOCIATION, Largo, Fla.
CITY DELIVERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.
CLOVERLAND FARMS DAIRY, Baltimore, Md.
COLONIAL ICE CREAM CO., Washington, D. C.
COMMONWEALTH CHEVROLET CO., Brookline, Mass.
DAVIDSON TRANSFER CO., Baltimore, Md.
DURHAM DAIRY PROD., INC., Durham, N. C.
ERIE BOLT AND NUT CO., Erie, Pa.
C. C. FOSGATE CO., Orlando, Fla.
FRANK & SEDER, Pittsburgh, Pa.
FREDERICK SNARE CORP., New York, N. Y.
HUGH GOFF, INC., Albany, N. Y.
GEN. STEEL CAST. CORP., Eddystone, Pa.
GREAT NORTH. EXPRESS, INC., Berlin, N. H.
GREAT SOUTHERN TRUCKING CO. Jacksonville, Fla.
GREYHOUND CAB CO., INC., Baltimore, Md.
GRIFFIN CONSTRUCTION CO., Atlanta, Ga.
HERTZ DRIV-UR-SELF, Washington, D. C.
HORLACHER DELIVERY SERVICE, INC. Philadelphia, Pa.
INTER-CITY TRANSP. CO., Paterson, N. J.
JERSEY CITY AND MONTCLAIR BUS CO. Montclair, N. J.
JUNE DAIRY PROD. CO., INC., Newark, N. J.
LINCOLN TRANSIT CO., INC., Atlantic City, N. J.
LOVELL BUS LINES, INC., Maynard, Mass.
MACK INT'L MOTOR TRUCK CO. New York, N. Y.
McMAHON TRANSP. CO., Baltimore, Md.
MILESTONE SYSTEMS, INC., Philadelphia, Pa.
MOTOR CAR CO. OF NEW ENG., Boston, Mass.
MOTOR HAULAGE CO., New York, N. Y.
MUSHROOM GROWERS TRANSP. CO. Kennett Square, Pa.
NATIONAL DAIRY PROD., New York, N. Y.
NORTHEAST TRANSP. CO., Waterbury, Conn.
OVERNIGHT MOTOR TRANSPORT CO. Baltimore, Md.
ORLANDO TRANSIT CO., Orlando, Fla.
OTIS STEEL CO., Cleveland, Ohio
PENINSULA TRANSIT CORP., Norfolk, Va.
PENNSYLVANIA FORGE CORP. Philadelphia, Pa.
PHILADELPHIA STORAGE BATTERY CO. Philadelphia, Pa.
POTOMAC ELEC. POW. CO., Washington, D. C.
QUAKER CITY LINES, Philadelphia, Pa.
RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY
RED LINE, INC., Roanoke, Va.
WILLIAM J. REGAN, INC., Utica, N. Y.
ROSENBAUM'S, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SAVANNAH AND ATLANTA RAILWAY Savannah, Ga.
SEABR'K INT'L ENGI. CORP., Bridgeton, N. J.
STEIN-KING BEER CO., Columbia, S. C.
SUN CAB CO., Baltimore, Md.
TAYLOR PACKING CO., Pleasantville, N. J.
THE CUDAHY PACKING CO.
THE BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. CO. Baltimore, Md.
THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R., Philadelphia, Pa.
THE YELLOW CAB CO., Baltimore, Md.
W. S. THOMAS TRANSF. CO., INC. Fairmont, W. Va.
TRACKLESS TRANSIT CO., Newark, N. J.
UNION TRANSFER CO.
UTICA ROME BUS CO., INC., Utica, N. Y.
JOHN VAN BENSCHOTEN, INC. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
WAKEFIELD BRANCH CO., Providence, R. I.
WILSON CONTRACTING CO., Wilmington, Del.
W. VA. TRANSP. CO., Clarksburg, W. Va.
YELLOW CAB CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
ZIMMERMAN BUS LINES, Audubon, N. J.
AMERICAN
AMOCO
GAS
AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

Neutrality of U.S. In Case of War Held Impossible

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 7 (AP)—P. H. W. Almy, barrister of Torquay, England, told the Institute of Public Affairs today he found it impossible to believe America could remain neutral in the case of a general European war.

"Neutrality may keep you out of the fighting lines, but it will not keep you out of the bankruptcy courts," he said.

"You cannot localize the devastation of a great war, you cannot escape the overthrow of one in the close phalanx of nations. If Germany collapses or if France or any other, then you and I will fall down."

International Good Will

Mr. Almy, speaking at the round table on international good will sponsored by the Virginia Rotary Clubs at the University of Virginia, said the United States was in the same position as his own country, which he asserted tried to keep out of European entanglements for centuries.

"Splendid isolation is an anachronism," he said. 'Little Englandism' had at least a physical significance; little Americanism is a substantive as well as a moral paradox.

"'There will be no neutrals in the next war,' said President Wilson, and I believe that history will confirm his prediction. Certainly America will not be neutral.

"Its strength as well as its culture is a trust and in recognition of this fact the claims of self-interest will receive their highest and most abundant fulfilment."

Hinges on Public Opinion

Frederick R. Coudert, New York attorney, said the United States in the next as in past wars will have to be governed by public opinion among its citizens. He termed a foolproof neutrality "the merest illusion."

"If public opinion is sufficiently passive, all participation in war may be averted," Mr. Coudert said. "This, however, reckons without the main factor; the high spirit of the American people, once aroused, patriotism once incited, supposed American rights once violated, then the neutrality state of mind may be completely changed.

"If so, the consequences are unforeseeable. Nothing that can be done at the present time can preclude such possibilities."

Provincial Thinking

Provincial thinking was described as the world's chief enemy by speakers today at the Institute of Public Affairs, University of Virginia.

The enemy of the world is not the individual dictators, Dr. Robert E. McElroy, Harmsworth Professor of American History in Oxford University, said, but rather the provincial mind.

Dr. McElroy was the evening speaker on the first day's program of the institute, which began with round-table discussions of sound money, speculation and similar problems of finance, obstacles to international good will, problems of Latin-American relations, and difficulties in state, county and city government.

Virginia Points Listed in Booklet

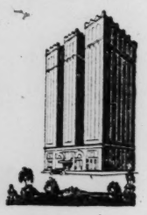
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., July 7—Tourists anticipating a visit to Virginia this summer will be interested in a new illustrated booklet advertising Virginia's many vacation attractions.

Entitled "What I Can Do and What I Can See on a Vacation in Virginia," the booklet contains about 70 pages with 125 excellent illustrations. Virginia's points of interare taken up by individual chapters which include, by the seas, mountains, sports, national and state parks, natural wonders, battlefield, history, gardens and schools.

One hundred thousand copies are now ready for free distribution by the state commission on conservation and development according to Wilbur C. Hall, chairman of the commission.

A NAME OF FAME

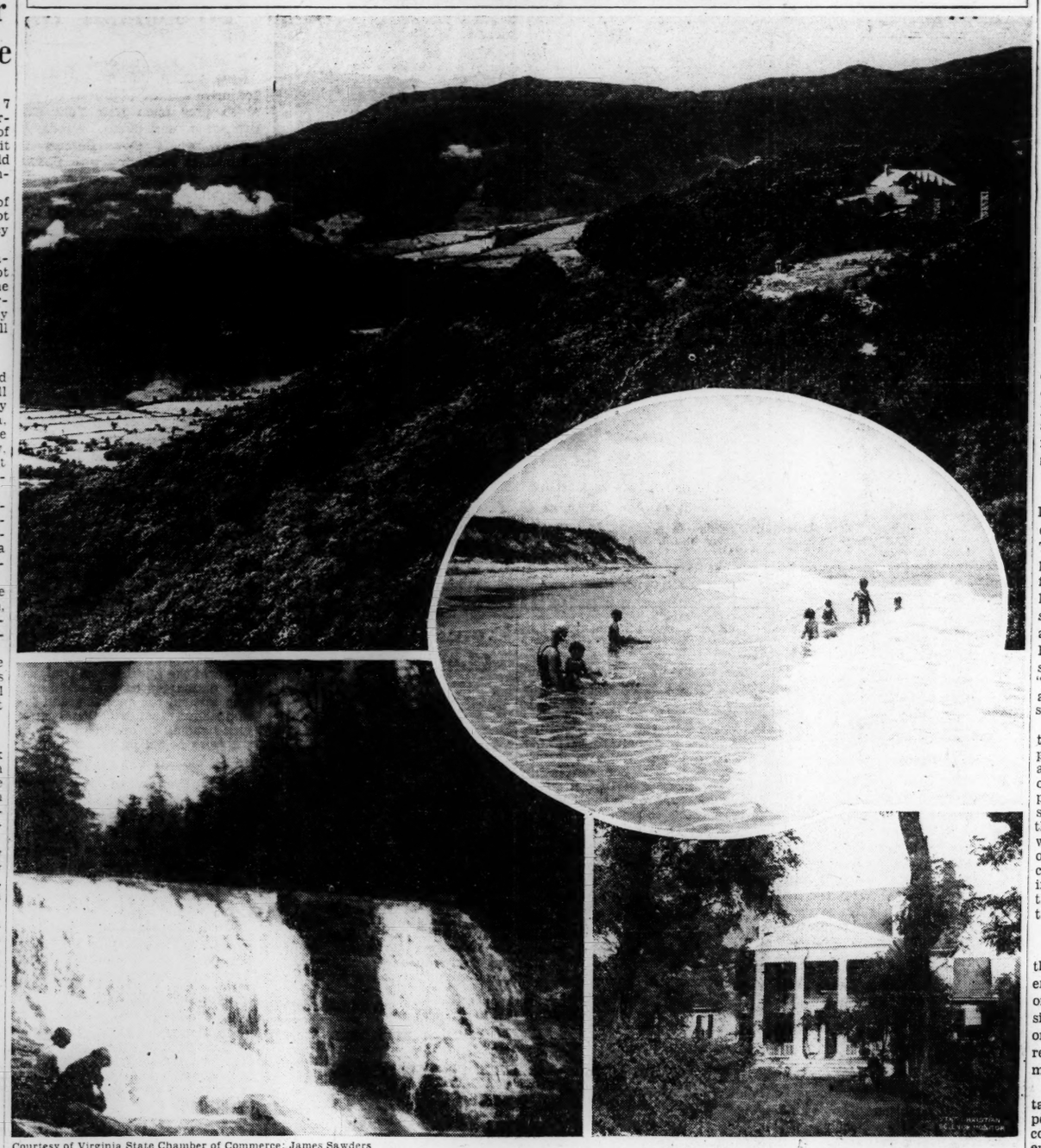


ONE OF THE world's finest addresses, identified with the patronage of social and commercial leaders. Newly furnished . . . exquisitely decorated. *From* $3.50 single, $5 double, $8 suites.

The VANDERBILT HOTEL

PARK AVE., AT 34th ST., N. Y.

In the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia



Courtesy of Virginia State Chamber of Commerce; James Sawders

Scenes in the Old Dominion and Tennessee

Upper—View North Along the Blue Ridge From Skyland, Shenandoah National Park, Virginia. Center Oval—The Beach at Seashore State Park Near Virginia Beach. Lower Left—Cane Creek Falls in Cumberland Mountains of Tennessee. Lower Right—Home of John Hite, First Settler, the Oldest Manor House in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia

Historic Shenandoah Valley Is Rich in Beautiful Scenery

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. LeTour

I have a weakness for the pomp and circumstance which go with dedicatroy exercises. I mean such as the one that took place last Friday at the new Shenandoah National Park. There spoke President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harold L. Ickes, Gov. George C. Perry, and others. There were colorful speeches amid cheers and hand-clapping. A true holiday spirit reigned.

Thousands of persons from near and far trekked to the Shenandoah National Park for the dedication. One minute one was rubbing shoulders with dignataries; the next with peanut hawkers. It's all in the day's fun. But when the last speech was over, and the crowd began to break, those who in the final analysis like scenery better than crowds, were conscious of an uplift in mood. They began to search travel folders for some leisurely near-by tour.

Virginia and Tennessee offered exactly what many of them were looking for. So suppose we start off on a historical trip down through the Shenandoah Valley. There is history aplenty mixed with just enough scenery.

Many call Virginia "The Cradle of the Nation," because it contains reminders of many of the historic milestones which marked the first steps of a new experiment. The Shenandoah Valley is rich with these milestones. Those who visit this valley may follow Washington from his French and Indian War days to the end of his career. Here the traveler may see Old Fort Loudoun at Winchester, built by Washington, and the Stone building where he made his headquarters during much of the French and Indian War. In the valley the tourist finds Harpers Ferry, famous for its scenery, and John Brown's raid.

Near Berryville is the home of Nellie Custis. The traveler through the valley sees the first great battlefield of the Civil War at Bull Run. At Shepherdstown one comes into the valley where Rumsey sailed his steamboat and McClellan attempted to check the retreat of Lee after the battle of Antietam.

The towns of Winchester, Cedar Creek, Strasburg and Fishers Hill, Woodstock Spotswood Trail, Cross Keyes and Port Republic are replete wth historic tales. Persons interested in history may see the home where the Lincolns lived and from which Abraham Lincoln's father and grandfather started on the journey that carried them to Kentucky.

The traveler may go to Colonial National Historical Park, recently approved by President Roosevelt, which includes parts of Jamestown Island, site of the first permanent English settlement in this country; Williamsburg, the old Virginia capital, restored through the generosity of John D. Rockefeller Jr.; Yorktown Battlefield and Surrender Road, scenes connected with the closing days of the War of the American Revolution.

* * *

Virginia's seashore resorts are a joy to visit, not only because they offer excellent recreational advantages for the tourist, but because there, too, is found a rich historical background on every side. For instance, Old Point Comfort Beach is a delightful place for boating, fishing, and lolling about in the sunshine. Then, if the tourist desires more history, Old Point Comfort can fulfill them.

More than 325 years ago the first flimsy fortifications were thrown up at Old Point Comfort, as a defense against Spanish attack from the sea. Fort Alegernourne, as it was called, and its successor, Fort George, were both destroyed by storms, and it was not until 1818 that work was started on the present fort, Fort Monroe, which was designed by Brevet General Simon Bernard, one of Napoleon Bonaparte's staff.

Although dwarfed by the magnitude of the proposed bridge-tunnel project connecting Old Point Comfort with Norfolk, across Hampton Roads, the French general's engineering geniu is still evident in the sturdy construction of the old fort. One of its picturesque features is a moat completely surrounding the battlements, and intended as an additional means of defense.

* * *

At Virginia Beach, attendance records for the second week of the official summer season were shattered this year, according to a survey of hotel and cottage occupants.

The Seashore State Park, with its novel experiment in low-cost vacationing is attracting thousands of vacationers. The new park project, which includes a wide expanse of beach and many acres of sand dunes and lake country, is fully equipped with cabins, picnic grounds and bathing facilities. Many miles of bridle trails and motor roads wind through the historic Cape Henry countryside first touched by the toe of Captain John Smith and his Jamestown colonists in 1607, by the edge of ocean, bay and inland lakes, through scenes of tropical vegetation, in which the cypress and Spanish moss predominate.

Tennessee—the State with her feet deep in Andrew Jackson traditions of yesterday and her head high in the clouds of a TVA tomorrow.

It's the State where one finds history and hope blending before one's eyes and, at crossroads where electricity and soil erosion ideas are new, hears talk that has to do with power yardsticks and natural resources conservation.

The smart visitor will follow his hunch to stay awhile—not to hurry away after he has "covered" the TVA centers and taken a turn through the Great Smoky Mountains.

Although these two attractions are bringing tourists by the tens of thousands into the State annually, they are but a smattering of what the State has to offer the real explorer.

If one would see the State one must ride the Broadway of America highway down through the rolling valleys of east Tennessee, across the picturesque ridges of the Cumberland Mountains, and on through the cotton fields of west Tennessee to Memphis—big inland port where the first "blues" song was written.

In east Tennessee there are Republicans, fox races, and a brogue that mixes Scotch and Irish. In west Tennessee never an "r" is heard, and all is Democratic. Visitors see both sections, or they do not see Tennessee.

* * *

Tennessee visitors should follow the by-roads, camping at least over night in one of the two large wilderness parks developed in the rugged Clinch River area of the Norris Dam section. Cabins are available, and there is no law against sleeping bags. Short excursions lead to homes of mountaineers undisturbed by the vast Tennessee Valley experiment.

While in East Tennessee, the tourist can visit the home of Andrew Johnson at Greenville and tarry a while at the little tailor shop where the President of reconstruction days started his hard road to fame.

Leaving the eastern part of the State, the tourist can head across the Cumberland ridges to the Cumberland Subsistence Homesteads operated by the Resettlement Administration at Crossville. Here families from abandoned coal mining and timber areas have built homes of native stone and are being staked to a "come-back" in one of the most successful homestead projects of the nation.

Down the face of a mountain ledge in Tennessee's Cumberlands sprays a silvery waterfall that officials of the National Park Service say has a drop eighty-nine feet greater than that of the big Niagara Falls.

It falls 256 feet into a canyon of which the walls are from 300 to 500 feet in height, and looks to be one of the highest waterfalls east of the Rockies.

* * *

It is in middle Tennessee that tourists interested in the "Old South" of storybooks and reality can find the white-pillared mansions where the pre-Civil War social life of the State flourished. Some have crumbling walls and are reached through corn fields, but many are in good repair.

Typical of the latter is Belle Meade near Nashville, the six square columns of which are each of two pieces of stone quarried on the place by slave labor. Here President Cleveland spent part of his honeymoon.

Although not listed on maps and for the most part not known about at filling stations, these old homes and their gardens can easily be located by the leisurely visitor who will "ask at the newspapers."

Typical of the gardens are those of old Clifton Place near Pulaski, which were developed in 1810 and in which boxwood and crepe myrtle have attained a remarkable growth. Crepe myrtle, one of the most beautiful of southern flowers, blooms in August. There is a hedge of it 25 feet high at Clifton Place.

Trips through the flat cotton lands of west Tennessee lead to Reelfoot Lake—one of the State's unique attractions. Formed as a result of the New Madrid earthquake of 1810, Reelfoot Lake covers 20,000 acres and is filled with giant cypress trees that have been hardy enough to withstand a century of water pressure. Weirdly picturesque, the lake is a fisherman's paradise. It has recently been developed as a state park. There are lodges, guides, boats and swimming facilities.

Let's **go** somewhere!

Every Tuesday and Friday, on the Hotel, Resort, and Travel pages of The Christian Science Monitor, as well as in regular advertising columns throughout the week, you will find inspiration for a trip—where and how to go; where to stay. Why not plan your holiday—now?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Communist Party's Monopoly Unchanged by New Constitution

(Continued from Page 1)

Socialism as the "only true science"; Soviet citizens would smile broadly at the suggestion that freedom of expression should be given to those who doubt the merits of Marxism.

"Rotten Liberalism"

American Communists, convinced that the present form of government in the United States is unsatisfactory and should be overthrown, are nevertheless permitted to express their views in public and private, to publish their own newspapers and journals attacking the American form of government and to organize public meetings to attack the existing form of government. This is what Americans understand as freedom of speech, press and assembly.

Russian Communists contemptuously dismiss such an interpretation as "rotten liberalism." In an article on the draft constitution, Karl Radek, Soviet publicist, explained that freedom of expression will be given to "all those struggling for socialism"; in other words, to those supporting the existing order. Any Russian Communist would laugh at the notion that those struggling against socialism should also be permitted expression.

All Depends on Party

It is inconceivable that any person in Soviet Russia, now or in future, could make a speech or publish an article attacking "Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism," or expressing any doubts that it is the best of all possible forms of government. If any foolhardy citizen should attempt it, he would immediately lose citizenship and become a "class enemy," subject to that "administrative justice" which is still retained by Russia's rulers under the new constitution to deal with political opponents.

Written guarantees of individual political freedom in Soviet Russia are effective only within the interpretations given to them by the ruling Communist Party. The position of the Communist Party in the Soviet system is the "catch" in the new, as in previous constitutions.

Communists Still Supreme

The new draft has not touched the Communist Party's political monopoly; the Soviet state, with which the constitution is solely concerned, remains as before a subsidiary of the Communist Party, which, as a sort of holding company, exercises unrestricted dominance over the Soviet state and all its institutions. The Party, with unshaken powers, can interpret in its own way the clauses regarding political freedom.

In one respect, however, the democratic clauses in the Soviet constitution have world-wide significance. The Communists do not, like Benito Mussolini and his imitators, repudiate democracy as a proved failure. On the contrary, they contend that democracy plus socialism is the best form of government. They are therefore prepared to range themselves "in principle" on the side of democracy against anti-democratic fascism, even while continuing to practice dictatorship.

They thus place before Soviet peoples democratic ideals, and this emphasis may some day have significant consequences.

Reich Seeks Cut In Import Duties

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—A determined Nazi effort to obtain a favorable readjustment of German-American commercial relations began yesterday when a special Reich trade delegation opened a series of conferences with State and Treasury Department officials.

The delegation's immediate objective is an attempt to mitigate the serious import reductions expected to result from the Treasury Department's countervailing duty schedule which goes into effect against 11 German articles on July 11.

The Treasury, on instructions from President Roosevelt, has ordered increased duties, ranging from 22 to 56 percent on German manufactured articles which receive direct or indirect bounties or grants from the Nazi Government.

The articles on which the higher duites are to be assessed, are: Cameras, 45 per cent; china tableware, 22½ percent; cotton and rayon gloves, 39 percent; surgical instruments, 56 percent; calf and kid leather, 25 percent; glass tree ornaments, 52 percent; metal-covered paper, 48 percent; thumb tacks, 31 percent; toys, dolls and toy figures, 45 percent.

League Reform Deeper Than Texts

Few Revisions Needed in Covenant, but Aims Beclouded

War Seeds Ignored

By **Sisley Huddleston**

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The "realist," looking at the world today, and particularly at Europe, affirms that nothing could be more absurd that merely to rely on moral forces. Let us not argue with the "realist."

The current is undoubtedly in favor of rearmament, alliances, and preparation for a prospective trial of strength at an earlier or a later date. No country is now willing to place its trust in peace institutions alone. It asks for battleships, motorized armies, bombing machines and gas masks.

Misleading Names

It asks also for a number of diplomatic arrangements that tend to divide the "sheep" from the "goats." They are not always called by their proper names. Thus it would be difficult to show how, in fact, "collective security," as interpreted in some quarters, is not the old "alliance" writ differently and in larger letters. Another expression which serves to camouflage the truth is "mutual assistance." "Mutual assistance" against whom? Against the supposed "enemy."

It is useless at present to try to turn back the tide. But the whole point is that even though we may admit the need of these precautions on the national and international plane, there is no reason why they should be put under the auspices of the League of Nations. Each country, whatever it feels it must do in its own interest and, as far as it is capable of broader thinking, in the interest of the world, should leave the League to fulfill its own function.

Keeping League in Clear

This is important first in the hope that the League's conciliatory influence will be decisive now, and second in the conviction that it is desirable to keep this international organ pure in purpose, and always ready to execute its peacemaking mandate.

In other words, the most important thing from the League viewpoint is that there should be no confusion of functions; that whatever is done or left undone by the nations, whether they are moving on right or wrong lines, the League shall stand uncompromised.

It is perhaps inevitable that there will be alarums and excursions, that immense mistakes will be made by the politicians. We shall probably come near to war, if we do not actually fall over the edge. Fears and hatreds will no doubt be exploited against particular countries, as they have been, since the war, against nearly every European country in its turn—Russia, Germany, France, Italy and even Great Britain.

But there might surely be a self-denying ordinance to keep the League free from these diplomatic intrigues, political combinations, military coalitions, and to preserve its noble ideal unsullied.

League Will Be Needed

For sooner or later the League will be wanted again, and by the League I mean not a group of member nations acting as expediency dictates, but a genuine organ of collective fair dealing.

Therefore, most of the suggestions for establishing and consolidating peace by various forms of alliance, which have recently been put forward, may be accepted or rejected as practical or unpractical; but they should have nothing to do with the League.

The League, as the condition of the world worsens, should become more and more a highly spiritualized body, in my opinion, holding out an ultimate hope. It need not discourage the measures which many nations think should be taken in self-defense.

Yet it should not put itself forward as their sponsor. There is room for extra League action; but I believe it is rendering the League a dreadful disservice to discuss temporal weapons within its framework.

Article 16

My own rewriting of Article 16 material in the widest sense of the term. At present the so-called "sanctions" are designed to strike the whole people against whom they have been successfully invoked—and their successful invocation is not automatic, but depends arbitrarily on the degree of hostility which happens to exist, or can be created, between the convicted nation and others.

Now it is inhuman as well as dangerous to strike at peoples. They may find allies. They may strike back. War, in fact if not in name, is potentially declared under Article 16.

The object of the League should be rather to strike at war. Were it pledged in advance that in the event of war all peaceful nations would refuse to supply war weapons of any kind, not in a spirit of hostility toward the people, but in a resolve to avoid all complicity in war, then the unfriendly aspect of "sanctions," which are punitive rather than preventive, would be abolished. The aim should be to keep out of war, not to run the risk of plunging into war and extending its area.

No Delays

If Article 16 is thus remodeled to prevent the supply of war material to belligerents, it should be clearly laid down that there must be no question of delay and discussion. Law is not law if it is not invariable. It is possible that, despite all pledges, some countries would continue to supply the materials of war.

That would be unfortunate, but it could not properly be made an excuse for others to shirk their duty of remaining aloof and refusing complicity. The League, as League, must remain above the turmoil, it must not be involved in hostilities, it must persistently offer its good offices to all parties.

The world may think this role, at certain moments, not the most important. Some nations may believe it their duty themselves to take up arms against an aggressor. So be it. But the League, as League, should resolutely conceive its role as that of peacemaker.

Perverting Conflicts

The history of the League reveals that it has not sufficiently foreseen the causes of strife. Its primary business should be to consider problems before there is an explosion—not afterwards. The shortcomings of the League in this respect, however, are not really the fault of the Covenant, but of the personnel.

For my part, I would accord the largest powers to a reorganized staff of competent and energetic officials, to study the questions which are likely to provoke war, and to take the initiative of directing the attention of statesmen to the right solutions.

Anybody who has spent any time in Geneva could name a score of situations, some of them urgent, which must, sooner or later, cause trouble. But the chances at present are that nobody will pay any more heed to them than they paid to slavery in Ethiopia, the Italian urge to expansion, the distribution of colonies and mandates.

Things to Be Done

What proposals is the League, as League, making about the Franco-Russo-German problem? What plan has the League for the settlement of Central Europe? Would it not be a forward step to find the right man to head the League—make him much more than a high functionary—give him almost dictatorial powers in the direction of League discussions and the presentation of world problems, and teach the statesmen and the public to accept him as the best authority?

Certainly it may be advisable to recast Article 19, which deals with the revision of treaties and dangerous international conditions. It is ambigious and probably unworkable as originally drafted. Yet the essential thing is not the rewriting of the Covenant—except in a few places.

The essential thing is to reform the League. That is quite another matter. Redrafting the Covenant is desirable, but the reform of the League is a fundamental necessity.

Back to Fundamentals

Geneva has abandoned its real purpose; it has become a meeting-place of national-minded Ministers; it is in danger of becoming a fair-ground of diplomatic and military alliances; it is already looked on by some people as a potential war machine; it lacks strong direction by an authoritative permanent head; it procrastinates, it avoids problems, it improvises policy, it shirks timely action.

Revision of the letter of the Coyenant? By all means, provided that is not a mere excuse for sterile verbal exercises. Reform of the spirit of the League? Ah, that is how the question should be put, and such reform has become a crying and pressing necessity if the League is to survive the present perturbations.

Does League Need Reform, or Do We?

Seventh of Nine Articles

Powers Pursue Course Based on Alliances Under Disguise

Prevention Stressed

Articles in this series appear Tuesdays and Fridays.

Chalfonte-Haddon Hall

Leeds and Lippincott Co.

ATLANTIC CITY

"No Other Hotel Just Like It"

EVERYTHING about this New York hotel is *different* from the average hotel. Its charming atmosphere . . . its many extra facilities. All restaurants AIR-COOLED. *Free* use of swimming pool, gymnasium, open-air terrace, library, solarium. Room with bath *from* $3 daily.

Write for all expense week-end booklet.

SHELTON HOTEL

LEXINGTON AVE., at 49th ST. NEW YORK

"CHANGED TO WONDER BREAD FAMILY MUCH PLEASED"

Monitor Reader writes

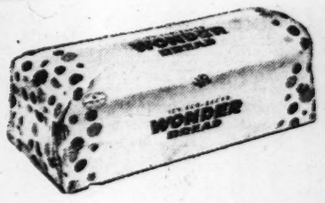
AND if you change to Wonder Bread we believe you'll agree with Mrs. Ella Glass. It certainly is a change for the better. It has a more perfect texture, a more tempting nut-like flavor than any other loaf.

Wonder Bread is slo-baked from the costliest ingredients this country produces. Slo-baking develops all its goodness, and seals in its freshness. Many tell us that Wonder Bread actually stays fresh from two to four days longer than ordinary bread. Please try a loaf—we think you'll be just as enthusiastic about Wonder Bread as thousands of other Monitor readers are!

The Happy Wonder Bakers

Continental Baking Co., Inc.

SLO-BAKING MAKES WONDER BREAD DOUBLY DELICIOUS



Curfew in the Country

WHILE there is a general tendency, among poets and nature lovers especially, to laud the morning as the most impressive period of the twenty-four hours, yet evening with its twilight charm has many champions. It must be admitted that the newborn day with its dewy freshness, its crisp, bracing atmosphere, redolent with many spicy odors, and the earth aglitter in the long sun rays—all these cast a spell that is undeniable. But evening no less has its claims; and it is the close of day, with its deep sense of peace and quiet, of things accomplished, of "some worthy action done," that I wish to champion. Furthermore, night is the time for rest no less with nature than with humans. And evening is the forerunner of this period. Birds cease their activity and find shelter. Animals, except for the night prowlers, also seek the quiet of repose. Gray must have felt deeply the charm of the closing day. How perfectly he describes the mood of evening!

"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea,
The ploughman homeward plods his weary way,
And leaves the world to darkness and to me."

Rarely, if ever, has the subtle fascination of the countryside, the stillness and peace of the approaching evening, been more appealingly expressed. None but one keenly susceptible to the unmistakable charm of the coming twilight could have penned those lines. Gray had a heart attuned to the moods of nature, and the closing day especially inspired him.

LONGFELLOW ALSO ADDED his faultless accolade to the symposium of evening's champions. Can one doubt the depth of his sentiment when these exquisite lines came from his pen?

"The day is done, and the darkness
Falls from the wings of Night,
As a feather is wafted downward
From an eagle in his flight."

How perfectly he describes the gentle fall of twilight's curtain—like a feather floating noiselessly downward from no one knows where, but silently, gently drifting, unannounced, to envelop the world in its deepening shades! Without warning the sun slips below the horizon, the air cools, the winds are whist, and all nature is at rest.

Here, at our little farm, to watch the oncoming night is our favorite evening pastime. If we had no other evidence than the vespers of the bird chorus to herald the approach of twilight, there would be no mistaking the situation.

THIS YEAR, IT seems, we have an unusual assemblage of birds about us, both in variety and number of individuals. Not all are songsters, to be sure, but enough are given to musical expression to constitute a delightful chorus, day by day. There is a distinct difference between the morning chorus and the songs of evening. The morning songs are joyous, jubilant, almost boisterous, as though in anticipation of the glorious experiences of the day in this incomparable New England countryside, with June at the full.

As evening comes on the songs are more meditative, less boisterous, subdued, as it seems, by the activities of the day. Perhaps it is the great sense of peace which pervades the oncoming twilight that quiets them. Then, too, like persons, they may be weary from the strenuous occupations of the day, for June is the month of all the year when the birds are most busied with their domestic affairs. If one doubt this, let him watch the parent robins in their constant efforts to feed the gaping mouths of the brood. Or, observe the coming and going of the orioles as they perch and swing at the edge of their baglike nests, where their youngsters are housed, safe from their natural enemies.

THERE IS, HOWEVER, no dearth of music as day changes into night. Then it is that we hear the thrushes most distinctly. From the dense woods far across the meadow, there is wafted on the evening air to our ready ears the clear, bell-like tones of the wood thrush, exquisite minstrel of the closing day, second only to his incomparable cousin, the hermit, the prima donna of the New England bird chorus. These songsters entertain us till the darkness is well settled. The bobolinks nesting in the meadow drop out early; the vesper sparrow is more persistent, and the vireos quit with the last sun rays. Flicker and meadow lark early mute their notes, and the oriole, so gay and challenging with his military notes throughout the day, preserves a strange silence as the day wanes. The robin stays until the shades are down, but presently he, too, is lulled to rest by the deepening shadows. Vesper sparrow is a later performer, but not the last, as we shall see.

When the night is well settled and it seems all nature is at rest, suddenly and without warning, a shrill cry pierces the darkness, so sharp and decisive as, by its marked contrast, quite to startle one, lulled by the calm and quietude of evening. It is the curfew of the countryside, sounded by the last of the birds to herald the fullness of night.

THE WHIPPOORWILL IS one of the strangest of all our northern birds. Scarcely ever seen by daylight, he makes himself conspicuously known by his weird cry. *Whip-poor-will, whip-poor-will,* he shouts, as he courses over the meadow, picking up his evening meal. And yet, one wonders how in the darkness he finds his prey. It is years since I have seen this bird, so secretive is he. But there is no mistaking his presence. His curfew notes are uttered with great regularity. When the hands of the clock point to five minutes to nine, almost invariably his startling cry breaks the deep silence, and one knows that the end of the day has come. It is for us the signal to retire indoors to take up the evening's work.

So regular is this feathered alarmist with his official notes that, were we without a timepiece, we could not go far astray as to the hour. Only for a few moments does this nightjar utter his weird cry, and he ceases as abruptly as he begins. He, too, seeks repose on some favorite branch as his resting place; and all is quiet. The day has officially ended. We retire indoors with a deep sense of gratitude for the peaceful end of day, a day in which our feathered friends have made no slight contribution to the appeal which the New England countryside, during these June days, always makes to the lover of nature's moods and beauties.

ALBERT FIELD GILMORE

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOWERS AND SHEAF-BINDERS: *A Painting by Wilhelm Dachauer*

THE German scene realistically portrays the fellowship which exists between men and fields, and exemplifies the bonds with which agriculture binds together the human family. This motif the artist has well represented in a succession of curves which form themselves into a strong, yet natural, arrangement. Choosing a setting where, obviously, mechanized harvesting has not as yet found its way, Wilhelm Dachauer has made the picture peculiarly rich in the human element of husbandry.

Mellow sunlight falls upon golden grain and over the nearer hillside which slopes down to meet the field. The mowers, their dark garments strongly contrasted against the sunny grain behind them and the sheaf-binders opposite them—all intent upon their work—have grouped themselves with unforced naturalness in the circle which dominates the picture.

Strong, rhythmic movement of the scythes, swung by the rugged bared arms of the men, is felt in the curves of the fallen grain; and these, in turn, are duplicated in the bent forms of the binders who stoop to gather and bind the sheaves. The woman in the foreground does not know how well the stripes in her dress repeat these curves; nor are the mowers mindful that their tall hats admirably balance the drooping sunshades worn by the sheaf-binders. In the background, the curved blade which one mower has lifted and is whetting is answered by the band which the sheaf-binder opposite him has swung upward to reach round her sheaf.

The circling outline of the field behind the mowers and the sloping green terrace are relieved by the dark line of distant trees, under whose shade, presumably, shelter the homes of the laborers.

Energetic movement controls the scene, but this is not unrestful, for it speaks of honesty and, surely, of gratitude for rich fields. And we anticipate the harvest song when the reaping is done, a song which cannot be far from the thoughts of the laborers, for one woman looks up, smiling as she works, as if she is already singing in her heart.

Divine Authority

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AUTHORITY is a comprehensive word accepted in general use as implying power, weight, or influence derived from rank, office, character, age, or experience. Regarded from the standpoint of Christian Science, however, the word "authority," while still signifying power, ascribes that power entirely to God, the only Mind.

An outstanding example of the true and scientific nature of authority is to be found in the seventh chapter of St. Luke's Gospel. The story, well known to Bible readers, records the appeal of a certain centurion for Jesus' aid in healing his sick servant. His declaration, "I also am a man set under authority," caused the Master to marvel at the understanding faith which enabled the centurion to discern in the power manifested by the Saviour indisputable evidence of the availability of divine authority to heal the sick.

Viewed scientifically, man is never in authority, but, correctly speaking, is under authority, reflecting Truth and Love in that realm of divine activity wherein all the ideas of God exist in undisturbed harmony. Such is the real man's relationship to God, the Father, his divine sonship empowered by authority entirely free from responsibility other than that of complete and willing obedience to divine decrees.

Many of those who witnessed the healing and regenerating works of Jesus demanded to know by what authority he was able to accomplish such marvels. At the conclusion of the Sermon on the Mount it is recorded that those who heard him were astonished, "for he taught them as one having authority, and not as the scribes." To those who questioned him the Master explained that the power and authority he manifested were the reflected attributes of God. He said, "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise."

Irrefutable testimony as to the ever-present supreme power of God was given by Jesus in eloquent words and in deeds charged with spiritual authority. He never spoke of a man's responsibility for anything save his loyal obedience to God, for he knew and proved that to live in close union with God, divine Principle, is to gain a freedom which can be attained in no other way. Mary Baker Eddy writes on page 26 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "Divine Truth, Life, and Love gave Jesus authority over sin, sickness, and death." We have the comforting assurance that, equipped with spiritual understanding, we, also, as the Master promised, are enabled to deal authoritatively with any erroneous condition which may seem to hold us, or a sister or brother, in bondage.

There are many instances in the Bible of divine authority having been specifically bestowed upon those who were obedient. Thus, when God commissioned Moses in Mount Horeb to liberate the children of Israel from Egyptian bondage, he was given authority to declare that Jehovah had sent him: "Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, I AM hath sent me unto you." The prophets Jeremiah and Ezekiel, when called of God to carry out important missions, were given the command, "Be not afraid." Words to speak and unwavering courage to utter them rewarded their obedient response to the divine commands. Our beloved Master himself has left on record his own submission to divine authority in the words, "Not what I will, but what thou wilt."

If, at times, the call to divine service finds us slow to respond, owing, perhaps, to fear or doubt creeping in, we have only to realize that a duty undertaken and accomplished in unhesitating obedience to God, can never fail, because it is supported by divine authority which ensures its satisfactory fulfillment. Everyone needs to be alert to the obligations which his knowledge of the truth imposes upon him. In particular does he desire to obey the Master's injunction to heal the sick, a demand referred to by Mrs. Eddy on page 395 of Science and Health, where she says, "Like the great Exemplar, the healer should speak to disease as one having authority over it, leaving Soul to master the false evidences of the corporeal senses and to assert its claims over mortality and disease."

Christian Scientists are mindful of the admonition of St. Paul, "Render therefore to all their dues: tribute to whom tribute is due." In an article on page 87 of "Retrospection and Introspection" Mrs. Eddy has marked out very plainly the course to be adopted by the Christian Scientist in his relations with such authorities as may govern the civil community in which he dwells. There she says, "Genuine Christian Scientists are, or should be, the most systematic and law-abiding people on earth, because their religion demands implicit adherence to fixed rules, in the orderly demonstration thereof."

All rightly established authority, working for the betterment of human conditions, may count upon a full measure of support from Christian Scientists, whose correct modes of thought constitute a salutary influence, because they seek to express the wise and beneficent laws of divine authority.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

L'Autorité divine

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE MOT "autorité" est un terme compréhensif dont on se sert généralement pour désigner le pouvoir, le poids, l'influence que procurent le rang, les fonctions, le caractère, l'âge ou l'expérience. Néanmoins, si l'on se place au point de vue de la Science Chrétienne, le mot "autorité," tout en restant synonyme de pouvoir, représente ce qui n'appartient qu'à Dieu, à l'unique Entendement.

Par un exemple remarquable, le septième chapitre de l'Évangile selon saint Luc illustre la vraie nature scientifique de l'autorité. Il s'agit d'une histoire que connaissent bien les lecteurs de la Bible—le centenier qui fit appel à Jésus pour la guérison de son propre serviteur. Cet officier romain déclara: "Je suis moi-même un homme soumis à l'autorité" (Luc 7:8, version anglaise); et le Maitre admira la foi éclairée du centenier qui discernait dans le pouvoir manifesté par le Sauveur la preuve irréfutable d'une autorité divine permettant de guérir les malades.

Scientifiquement considéré, l'homme ne détient jamais l'autorité; mais on peut bien dire qu'il est soumis à l'autorité, qu'il reflète la Vérité et l'Amour dans le royaume de l'activité divine où toutes les idées de Dieu existent dans une harmonie que rien ne trouble. Telle est la vraie relation unissant l'homme à Dieu, au Père; telle est la filialité divine sanctionnée par le pouvoir suprême et n'ayant pas d'autre responsabilité que celle-ci: l'obéissance complète et spontanée aux décrets divins.

Parmi ceux qui voyaient les œuvres curatives et rédemptrices de Jésus, beaucoup demandèrent par quelle autorité ces prodiges s'accomplissaient. A la fin du Sermon sur la montagne, la Bible nous apprend que les foules s'étonnaient, "car il les enseignait comme ayant autorité et non pas comme leurs scribes." En réponse aux questions, le Maitre expliqua que le pouvoir et l'autorité dont il faisait preuve étaient la réflexion des attributs de Dieu. Il déclara: "Le Fils ne peut rien faire de lui-même: il ne fait que ce qu'il voit faire au Père; car tout ce que le Père fait, le Fils aussi le fait pareillement."

Touchant le pouvoir suprême de Dieu et Sa puissance toujours présente, Jésus rendit un témoignage irréfutable, tantôt par des paroles éloquentes, tantôt par des actes empreints d'autorité spirituelle. Il n'attribuait point à l'homme d'autre responsabilité qu'une fidèle obéissance envers Dieu; car lui-même savait et prouvait que vivre dans une étroite union avec Dieu, le divin Principe, c'est acquérir une liberté qu'aucune autre méthode ne procurerait. A la page 26 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy déclare: "La Vérité, la Vie, l'Amour divins donnaient à Jésus l'empire sur le péché, la maladie et la mort." Nous sommes réconfortés par l'assurance que grâce aux armes de la compréhension spirituelle, nous pouvons nous aussi, selon la promesse du Maitre, agir avec autorité à l'égard de toutes les conditions erronées qui paraissent assujettir soit nous-mêmes, soit tel de nos frères ou sœurs.

Nous savons par la Bible que dans bien des cas l'autorité divine fut spécialement départie à ceux qui se montraient obéissants. Ainsi lorsqu'en Horeb Dieu chargea Moïse d'affranchir les enfants d'Israël que les Égyptiens avaient réduits en esclavage, le patriarche eut l'autorisation de déclarer que Jéhovah l'envoyait: "Tu parleras ainsi aux enfants d'Israël: Celui qui est, l'Éternel, m'envoie vers vous." Les prophètes Jérémie et Ézéchiel, que Dieu appela pour leur confier des missions importantes, reçurent ce commandement: "Ne crains pas." Leur obéissance aux ordres divins fut récompensée, car ils reçurent les paroles qu'ils devaient dire et le courage inébranlable dont ils avaient besoin pour les prononcer. Quant à notre Maitre bien-aimé, nous savons qu'il se soumettait à l'autorité divine, ainsi qu'en témoigne ce passage de la Bible: "Non ce que je veux, mais ce que tu veux."

L'appel qui nous convie à servir Dieu nous trouve-t-il quelquefois lents à répondre, peut-être parce que la crainte ou le doute se glissent dans notre pensée? Il nous suffira de réaliser qu'une tâche entreprise et poursuivie dans l'obéissance implicite envers Dieu ne saurait échouer, car elle est soutenue par l'autorité divine qui en assure l'accomplissement. Tout disciple doit être en éveil concernant les obligations que lui impose sa connaissance de la vérité. Il désirera spécialement obéir à l'ordre du Maitre qui prévoit la guérison des malades, commandement auquel Mrs. Eddy fait allusion lorsqu'elle écrit à la page 395 de *Science et Santé:* "De même que le grand Exemplaire, le guérisseur devrait parler à la maladie comme quelqu'un ayant autorité sur elle, laissant l'Ame dominer les fausses évidences des sens corporels, et revendiquer ses droits contre la mortalité et la maladie."

Les Scientistes Chrétiens n'ont garde d'oublier l'exhortation de saint Paul: "Rendez à tous ce qui leur est dû: . . . le tribut, à qui est dû le tribut." Dans un chapitre de *Rétrospection et Introspection* (p. 87), Mrs. Eddy a très clairement marqué la méthode que doivent suivre les Scientistes Chrétiens en ce qui concerne leurs rapports avec les autorités dont le pouvoir s'étend sur le district où ils résident. Elle dit en effet: "Les véritables Scientistes Chrétiens sont, ou devraient être, les gens les plus systématiques de la terre, et les plus obéissants à la loi, parce que leur religion exige une adhérence implicite à des règles fixes, dans la démonstration méthodique de celles-ci."

Toute autorité légitimement établie et travaillant au mieux-être des hommes peut compter sur l'appui sincère des Scientistes Chrétiens, dont les méthodes mentales correctes représentent une influence salutaire parce qu'ils cherchent à exprimer les lois bienfaisantes et sages de l'autorité divine.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Africa Pays Tribute to a Prince

ONE of the last functions of the Prince's visit to Port Elizabeth—the morning after the dance—was the first *pukka* native show of the tour. The natives came from kraals over the hills, from farms and plantations, and from menial service in the town itself, shook off the garments and ways of civilization, and resumed their savage identities, so that they might render reliable homage to "The Great Son of the Great White King over the Seas."

It was rather a scene to gaze upon. A great mass of savages clad in skins, waving their tribal weapons in the air; and in the centre, on a raised platform, the Prince and Staff, all in full dress—the scarlet and gold of the Guards and the blue and gold of the Navy.

There were Zulus, Xosas, Basutos, Fingos, and half a dozen other of the great clans of Africa, whose fathers and grandfathers had fought with each other and the British, for those lands upon which they now stood and hailed as their one chief, the son of the King of England. In front of the whole mass stood the *mbongo,* a sort of combined prime minister, master of ceremonies, and ambassador. After the tribesmen had finished rubbing their brows on the earth, in token of submission, and joined in a deep-throated, sonorous, hail of greeting, the *mbongo* led them in the thundering chant of the Izibongo. . . .

There were four verses of this, and at the end of each the whole assembly burst into the anthem-like refrain of the Royal salute, "We salute thee, O Prince A Zweliyazuma." It was chanted in perfect unison, by those deep-chested, bronzed African natives, and sounded like the pealing of a mighty organ. The scene resembled a page from one of Rider Haggard's stories of the majesty, power, and romance of the African races. And in the centre of it all a little group of scarlet and gold, fronted by the slender figure of a young fair-skinned Guardsman, blue-eyed, straight, and calm, receiving with inimitable dignity the homage of a people.

Finally in his clear tones and incisive, clipped words, the Prince spoke—the interpreter translating sentence by sentence—telling them of the virtues of discipline, of loyalty to those in authority over them, and the way to handle the destiny that was in their hands.

As he concluded there was a deep murmur of assent, and then there rose on the air the magnificent refrain of the Xosa song "Ixegwana," full of stirring harmonies and resonant chords. . . .

The native gathering at Port Elizabeth was only a sort of mild prelude to those which followed—an *indaba* in miniature. The first big one occurred at Umtata. . . .

Not a man of them cared for that impersonal thing which is known by the name of Government, and not one of them would have trekked a mile of his own free will to greet a whole regiment of premiers and presidents. But they had eagerly spent long weeks on the long miles of a hard road to see a young chief who was son of a line of chiefs whose might was begat in a past that was older than their oldest traditions; to see a legend come to life. . . .

It was a wonderful sight: impressive to the last degree. The vast undulating waves of muscular tribesmen, with their barbaric ornaments, their skin korosses, the waving plumes of their headdresses, the forest of assagais, knobkerries, and tall oval shields of hide—the personification of pagan Africa and its ancient traditions and customs. And on the dais above, H. R. H. and the little group of red and blue.—From "H. R. H. The Prince of Wales," by F. E. VERNEY. (Copyright 1926 by Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc.)

Watchers

IN THE bushes, in the grasses,
In the gleaming marsh-morasses,
There are eyes that glow and glisten;
There are elfin ears that listen;
If the wind be tainted ever,
There are noses all a-quiver;
Little feet are poised for fleeting;
Tiny timid hearts a-beating—
Watchers, wary watchers, these,
In the broomgrass, in the trees,
In the sky's serenest blue,
From the baybush peering through;
In the waters' silence deep,
Wakeful in the flowers asleep.
Watchers, wary watchers they,
Swift in flight and swift to stay;
In gay blossoms lying gay,
In the green bush crouching green,
In all radiances unseen;
Than the silence e'en more still;
Stealing like the noiseless rill,
Ever vanishing are they,
Swift in flight, and swift to stay—
Wary watchers, fear not me;
For I love your liberty.

—ARCHIBALD RUTLEDGE, in "Brimming Chalice." (New York: Harrison.)

The Mystery of Day

LIGHT dispelling darkness
In the dawn,
Awakenings and stirrings
In the air,
The peace of balance
In the crest of noon,
Serenity of lengthening shadows
On the lawn,
The red of courage
In the sunset flare—
And above a sleeping world
A crescent moon.

GERTRUDE ALLEN

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year .....$9.00 Three months ...$2.25
Six months .....$4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: 3a Unter den Linden.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York.....500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago.....Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit.....3-101 General Motors Building
Miami.....1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis.....1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City.....405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco.....625 Market Street
Los Angeles.....210 West Seventh Street
Seattle.....824 Skinner Building
London.....Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris.....56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva.....16 rue du Mont Blanc

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 822 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth $2.00
Library Edition, cloth..... 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper..... 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition..... 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper... 5.00
Edition de luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins 6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover..... 7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper.....11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols. 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper.....5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Red Activities In Americas Are Listed in Survey

(Continued from Page 1)

imph had arrived. Lenin had stated before he passed on that Spain would be the first country to adopt the Soviets system after Russia. When Uruguay took its since-regretted step Moscow's main hopes were centered in the old Spanish colonies.

Latin America became Moscow's main hope of communist expansion beyond Russian geographical confines. Geneva publications are cited to show what progress was recorded after Uruguayan recognition. In 1928 there were only 12 Communist parties here; later organizations sprang up in Costa Rica, Paraguay, Puerto Rico, Panama, Haiti and Peru. The economic crisis, presaged by the Wall Street debacle, facilitated the work and brought more recruits.

Many Charges Are Made

It is categorically charged that the organization centered in the Moscow Legation at Montevideo provoked the rural revolts in Chile, Ecuador, Brazil and Paraguay; the Negro rising in Cuba; the military and naval revolts in Chile, Peru, Cuba and Salvador; and the student turbulence in evidence at that time, especially in this country. Several subversive movements were also traced to activities within the Russian trade mission admitted to Buenos Aires but which was soon expelled by the Argentine Government.

Glowing reports of Latin-American progress were made to the thirteenth conference of the Comintern in Moscow in 1933. The situation was described as "most favorable" and an intensification of the campaign was recommended, because the advent of Soviet government here was deemed close at hand. Chile was classified as a "certainty."

Cuba and Brazil

Cuba and Brazil were "probables." To stimulate regional enthusiasm the first communistic conference was called in Montevideo in 1934. The main aims were to unify direction and secure concentration on territories deemed most ripe for revolution.

Immediate hopes were not realized but much satisfaction was expressed at the next Comintern congress in Moscow, because Latin-American Communist parties, notably those of Cuba, Brazil, Chile and Peru, were seen to be "well directed and stoutly subsidized," leading the continent to revolutionary change. Latin Americans were counseled to imitate the "Soviet homes" plan which had been successful in China. All this was detailed in the Feb. 4, 1935, issue of the International Communist Review.

Comparison of Armed Forces

It was there affirmed that "the discipline of the armies and navies of the semicolonial (Latin-American) countries is much weaker than those of the colonial countries of imperialist powers." Several military insurrections were cited to prove this statement. It was recommended to attempt the subversion of provincial centers and garrisons before extending action to the principal cities. Incidentally, these tactics were closely followed in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Peru.

One of the most interesting revelations was Moscow's emphasis on the necessity of concentrating on seditious efforts among the indigenous blocks of population in South America and the Antilles, basing the Communist movement on "national liberation." This is exactly what the Chilean Communists did when they attempted a rising among the Araucanians and what the Peruvian "Apristas" did among the Indians in that country.

Disappointed Moscow

But, with it all, South American Communism did not prosper in accordance with Moscow's expectations. By 1935, tactics had to be changed again. In July of that year, 13 American countries were represented at the seventh Comintern congress. It was then that the "frente unico" and "frente popular" were declared to have originated. These terms have been synonymous with recent electoral successes in Spain, France, Argentina and Chile. It is an undisputed fact that the Communists have been prominent in organizing the "frente popular" as a primary tactic in wresting power from the Right in favor of the Left.

Comrade Borches (Chile) was specially commended at the seventh Comintern congress for achievement of syndical unity in his country.

Took Part in All Strikes

"His party," ran the commendation, "participated in all the strikes and strengthened the syndical position. A congress was held to organize the 'sindicato unico.'" This was confirmed in International Correspondence, Nos. 67, 68 and 115, 1936.

No reasonable doubt was left by these publications that the Soviet executives, operating through the Uruguayan legation, played an important part in provoking the Brazilian revolution. Additional confirmation appeared in the printed reports presented to the Comintern congress by the respective delegates. It was these proofs—Russian executive documents—furnished by the Brazilian, Chilean and other South American governments that finally forced Uruguay's hand and resulted early this year in the expulsion of the Montevideo diplomatic mission.

Vast Communist Web

To summarize the situation, Moscow created a vast network of communist organization in Latin America, whose principal centers are Chile, Peru, Uruguay and Brazil.

Curiously enough the documents contain but slight reference to Mexico, where the Soviets first obtained their continental foothold, though later they were expelled. Russian money and propaganda have been at the back of numerous military, naval and civil conspiracies. Russian money has financed Latin American delegates' attendance at Moscow conferences.

Chief governmental interest is now concentrated on what the reactions will be on this Latin American organization now that the last diplomatic link has been severed—south of Panama.

It is pointed out in some quarters, somewhat ironically, that the United States remains the only American contact with the Soviets.

In this connection the report was prominently published that future Communist activities in South and Central America would be directed from New York until Moscow succeeds in obtaining recognition from another Latin republic.

It was said that the Communist Internationale was planning to utilize the office of the Soviet Government's Amtorg Trading Corporation in New York to transmit orders to agents in the "Latin American revolutionary division."

Lloyd George Assails Cabinet's Feebleness

DERBY, Eng., July 7 (AP)—Mr. David Lloyd George, in a fiery by-election speech, last night called Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin and his ministers "rats that scuttle the ship."

He flayed the Cabinet particularly for its handling of international affairs, including the League of Nations and the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

The former Premier declared:

"The battle for peace has been lost through feebleness and poltroonery on the part of the greatest nation in the world, through her leaders."

"It is one of the calamities of the hour . . . that at the moment you require qualities of nerve, courage, resolution, vision, perhaps more than in the days of the war, you have a Government in power completely devoid of these qualities."

Depicting the spectacle of the British bulldog "who, without a single bite, not even a spot of blood, runs away with its tail between its legs," Mr. Lloyd George declared: "In Europe this Government isn't thought much of; in America they have lost confidence in us."

Ethiopian Minister Asks $10,000,000 Of British People

LONDON, July 7 (AP)—The Ethiopian Minister appealed to the British people last night for "at least £2,000,000" to prosecute war in Western Ethiopia, which is not yet occupied by the Italians.

The plea, signed by Minister Adjaz Wargneh C. Martin, was made shortly after Emperor Haile Selassie returned from the League of Nations' meeting at Geneva. The League turned down the Negus's appeal for money for the same purpose.

The new appeal for $10,000,000 was addressed in behalf of "the illused and forsaken people of Ethiopia" to "the British People in Particular and of the World in General."

It asked:

"At least two million pounds to enable Ethiopia to administer properly and defend the western part of the country, which still is unoccupied by the aggressor and yet under Ethiopia Government control."

Guaranteed Pay Plan Is Declared Success

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 7 (AP)—On trial one year, the Nunn-Bush Shoe Company's plan guaranteeng 672 factory workers a pay check every week in the year is judged a complete success by both management and employees.

Henry L. Nunn, company president, said the basic idea behind the plan is twofold: (1) the worker is entitled to a fair share of the selling price of every shoe he turns; (2) he should have an annual income, not an hourly wage.

Hotels, Resorts and Travel

London

The Finest Hotel Value in England

a beautiful park of 60 acres, with private golf course, tennis, squash and badminton courts, billiards and dancing every Saturday night — all free to residents. 150 rooms (and private suites) with running water, central heating and telephone. Really inclusive terms from 5 gns. a week. 30 minutes from City and West End. Illustrated literature with pleasure.

OATLANDS
PARK HOTEL · WEYBRIDGE
Telephone: Weybridge 1190 (Private Branch Exchange)

Holland

HOTEL CLARENCE
110 Oude Scheveningsche Road
THE HAGUE
Lift. Central Heating. H. and C. water all rooms. Beautiful situation. Near Palace of Peace.

VISITORS TO LONDON
will find at the
Hotel Rubens
Buckingham Palace Road (facing Palace))
Every comfort in refined surroundings at most moderate charges for ONE OF LONDON'S MOST SELECT HOTELS. Every bedroom hot and cold water radiator and phone. Same management Hotel Rembrandt South Kensington

Switzerland

OPEN AIR PLAY
INTERLAKEN
TELL
350 participants. Covered stand for spectators. Seating accommodations for 2,000. Every Sunday from 12 July to 13 September, 1936. Play Commences at 1.30 p.m. Price of seats: Fr. 3.30, 4.50, 6.50, 8.-, 10.-, 12.-. Tickets booked in advance: TELLBUREAU INTERLAKEN (Tel. 877).
Performances are held in all weather

INTERLAKEN HOTEL Schweizerhof
SWITZERLAND
First Class. In marvellous position on the Grand Promenade with view of Jungfrau and Alps. Homely and comfortable. Rooms from Frs. 5.50. Pension from Frs 13. Own Garage and Service. Pers. Management: Th. Wirth.

HOTEL Schweizerhof BERN
First-class Family Hotel opposite the Railway Station with 200 beds and all modern improvements.
Grand Cafe Restaurant — Grill
H. SCHUPBACH, Manager

When You Come to **GENEVA**
Stay at the
"Hotel de la Paix"
Homelike residence, beautifully situated on the LAKE FRONT. Facing Mont-Blanc. Select but moderate. Nice, comfortable rooms from Frs. 5.50, and with board from Frs. 13.-

HOTEL PENSION
CLARENCE
LAUSANNE
11 Rue Beau-Sejour
Central. Every modern comfort. Spacious Terrace. Excellent cuisine. Inclusive terms from fr. 9.-

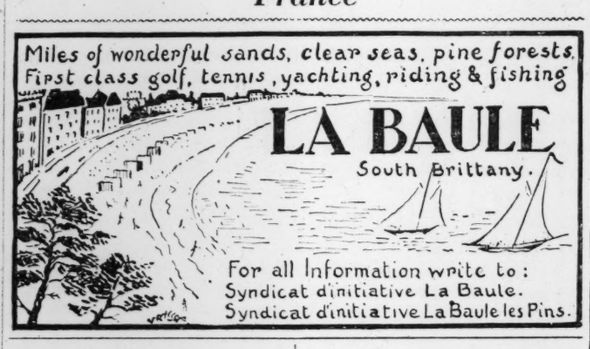
HOTEL EDEN au LAC Zurich
First class family hotel. Rooms frs. 6.- to 8.-, with bath frs. 9.- to 11.-. Meals 3.50 and 4.50. A. L. Thurnheer, Adm. Dir.

European Information Bureaus
of
The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON
Clarence House, 4
Central Buildings
Westminster (S. W.)
PARIS:
56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
GENEVA:
16 rue du Mont Blanc

Paris

Hotel St James and Albany
211 RUE SAINT HONORE & 202 RUE DE RIVOLI
PARIS, FRANCE

France


Miles of wonderful sands, clear seas, pine forests
First class golf, tennis, yachting, riding & fishing
LA BAULE
South Brittany.
For all Information write to:
Syndicat d'initiative La Baule.
Syndicat d'initiative La Baule les Pins.

England

Earl of Leicester, leader of the barons in the creation of England's first Parliament, he is reputed to have called the first meeting in Leicester castle. Leicester's modern democratic spirit will interest you: its historic past will enthral you. Artist, antiquary, or tourist, Leicester calls you.

LEICESTER
Send for the new Guide-book to the Travel and Industrial Development Association, 620 Fifth Ave., New York, or direct to: City Information Bureau, Leicester, England.

Re-Capture The Past
Breathe the quiet air of a medieval city. See one of the most beautiful cathedrals in the world. The spiritual heart of England.

Visit
CANTERBURY
For information and illustrated literature write to the Publicity Officer, 18 Watling St., Canterbury, England or the Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland, 620 Fifth Avenue, New York.

You Must Visit Us!
For America is our nearest neighbour. The Atlantic is on three sides of us, with a famous Golf Links on the fourth. One of the few places in England where Surf Bathing can be enjoyed. Dancing throughout the Season in our Black and Silver Ballroom. Many bedrooms with Private Bathrooms, also Suites . . . and every room has a Sea View. America loves us . . . and we love Americans. Tariff with pleasure from C. S. Polglaze, Manager.
The Headland Hotel
NEWQUAY
Telegrams: Headland, Newquay
Telephone: Newquay 211

HEADLAND HOTEL
TORQUAY
At the Water's Edge in the Finest Secluded Position.
A First Class Unlicensed Hotel.
Tennis. Free Golf (Stover G. C.) Garage.
"A SEA VIEW FROM EVERY WINDOW"

Canada

Two of the Best Hotels in Calgary, Alberta
Hotel York
Calgary's Newest at Most Reasonable Rates. Excellent Coffee Shop in connection. Also
Hotel St. Regis
Attractive Daily, Weekly and Monthly Rates
CENTRE ST. AND SEVENTH AVE. Free Bus.

Greater Boston

in Boston **HOTEL SOMERSET**
COMMONWEALTH AVE. AT THE FENWAY
QUIET-REFINED-EXCELLENT CUISINE
Ross Thompson, Pres.
Geo. Sanford Mgr
5 MINUTES
$3 up Single, $5 up Double.
Special Monthly Rates
from THE MOTHER CHURCH

Massachusetts

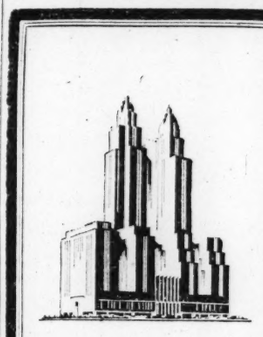
CLIFF
HOTEL and Cottages
No. Scituate Beach, Minot P. O., Mass.
On the Ocean Front
Where an ideal summer can be enjoyed by the entire family at moderate cost. Sea Bathing. Golf. Riding, and above all, Good Food, abound. H. G. Summers.

Maine

SQUAW MOUNTAIN
MAY TO INN OCTOBER
ON MOOSEHEAD LAKE, MAINE
You'll have a wonderful time at Squaw Mountain. All metropolitan conveniences: all outdoor sports, golf course on grounds. Delicious meals: select clientele: moderate rates. Fine roads: excellent train service. Write for booklet
Come for Fishing — Bring the Family
PHILIP SHERIDAN MANAGER
GREENVILLE JUNCTION MAINE

New York City

ENJOY NEW YORK—INEXPENSIVELY!
ROOM WITH BATH
$2.50 to $4 Single • $3.00 to $5 Double
Famous Table d'Hote Restaurants
LUNCHEON . . . 50c to 75c
DINNER . . . 75c to $1.50
A La Carte service of merit.
ALL-EXPENSE RATE
3 Days—2 Nights
IN NEW YORK
Double Room, Bath $11 person
Single Room, Bath $13 person
Including Meals and Entertainment
Adjacent to Radio City — Conservative Clientele — Convenient to everything
HOTEL **BRISTOL**
129 West 48th Street NEW YORK
T. Elliott Tolson, Pres. . Joseph E. Bath, Mgr.



Visit New York in the Waldorf Manner
The superlative services and sparkling gayety . . . and the distinguished setting of The Waldorf . . . are available at surprisingly low costs.
Single rooms: $5, $6, $7; double rooms: $8, $9, $10.
Convenient Location
The Waldorf is a great center of New York life, located next door to smart shops, theatres, the Grand Central Terminal, and in the most favored residential part of the city.
Boston Representative: Gordon N. Simons, The Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St., Liberty 1083.
THE **WALDORF ASTORIA**
Park Avenue, 49th to 50th Sts.
New York City

BACK BAY ACCENT
Many New Englanders favor The ST. MORITZ . . . where good taste and common sense go hand-in-hand . . . and where the accent is on excellent service.
Home of . . . the world-famous
RUMPELMAYER'S CAFE de la PAIX SKY GARDENS
SINGLE from $3.50
DOUBLE from $5.00
SUITES from $8.00
TERRACED SUITES and APARTMENTS
ST. MORITZ
On-the-Park
50 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH
NEW YORK
"Continental As Its Name"
Personal Direction: S. Gregory Taylor

A DISTINGUISHED CLIENTELE
1000 Rooms with bath
For one from $2.00
For two from $3.00
Prince George Hotel
28th St., near 5th Ave., New York
In the zone of quiet
Alburn M. Gutterson, Manager

A "HOME"
—quiet and refined—for a day or a year is offered in these huge comfortable rooms designed in an age of graceful spaciousness. Complete kitchenettes. 6 transit lines. Central Park and the Second Church within 2½ blocks. Monthly from $60 single $70 double daily from $2.50 or $3.50.
HOTEL DAUPHIN
BROADWAY AT 67TH ST., N. Y.

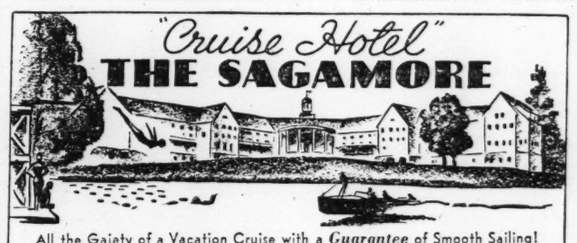
Hotel Warwick
"The New York home of the Epicure"
Single, $4, $5 and $6 per day.
Double, $6, $7 and $8 per day.
65 W. 54TH ST., NEW YORK
O. C. BARFUSS Manager

Business Trips
Plan your journeys with the aid of the Hotel and Travel advertisements in the Monitor. You can rely on them to direct you to desirable hotels and the best routes.

New Jersey

ARLINGTON HOTEL
OCEAN GROVE, N. J.
Family Hotel of Refinement and Comfort
UNEXCELLED SERVICE
Rates: $25, $28 and $30 weekly including meals.
FRANK C. COOPER

New York State



All the Gaiety of a Vacation Cruise with a *Guarantee* of Smooth Sailing!
Start each day with new zest for the outdoor activities planned for every daylight hour! Golf, Tennis, Riding, Horse Shows, Motor Boating, Swimming. Competent instructors to coach every major sport. Dance the nights away at the water's edge to the music of a Nationally known Broadcasting Dance Orchestra. Super-American Plan. America's Smartest Playground. Restricted Clientele.
An Abbott Hotel — *For Reservations, VAn. 3-1773* — Karl P. Abbott, Mng. Dir.
Anchored on Bolton Landing LAKE GEORGE, N.Y.

HISTORIC ALBANY Guarantees INTEREST PLEASURE AND COMFORT
Visit fascinating, romantic Albany, birthplace of American history. Oldest chartered city in United States: goal of early exploration; key of Colonial growth; focus of Revolution, yet superbly modern. Hub of main highways, major railroads, air, bus and boat lines.
See Empire State's Capitol, State Museum, Schuyler Mansion, Yankee Doodle house, world's newest Seaport, lovely parks, recreation spots. Enjoy jaunts to Indian, Colonial, Revolutionary high spots and gorgeous scenic wonderland just across doorstep.
First run theatres, metropolitan shops, modern hotels with moderate rates. Ideal convention city and superb community in which to live, play or visit. You MUST come to Albany.
Write for illustrated folder "Albany, the Historic City"
TOURIST BUREAU
Chamber of Commerce, Albany, N. Y.
COME TO ALBANY'S
250th CHARTER CELEBRATION
July 19-20-21-22

STEVENS HOUSE
on Both Lakes at
LAKE PLACID, NEW YORK
Cool Location. Best Views. Select Clientele. Moderate Rates. Golf Course. Booklet.
WM. J. O'HARE, Manager

Washington, D. C.

Visiting Washington?

Since the fourth President before Lincoln, famous men's letters and books have mentioned the hospitality of
The **WILLARD HOTEL**
"The Residence of Presidents"
Washington, D. C.
H. P. Somerville, *Man. Dir.*

Oklahoma

THE *Best* ADDRESS IN TULSA
Air Cooled Coffee Shop
Add to the desirability of a centrally located stopping place, a service that provides the utmost in Comfort and you have the answer —
HOTEL TULSA
IN THE HEART OF THE OIL CAPITAL OF THE WORLD

Chicago

La Salle Hotel now sparkles. For we've just refurnished, redecorated. Every room is brighter, smarter, immaculate—and new inner-spring mattresses assure you a wonderful night's sleep. You'll enjoy LaSalle Hotel more than ever before!
You'll like the rooms, the food, the rates!
FOREMOST IN FRIENDLINESS
LaSALLE HOTEL *Chicago*

Wisconsin

★200 clear lakes, stocked with pike, bass, trout, pan fish—muskies full of fight. Golf, riding—all activities. Finest climate and richest woodlands in the state. Cabins on pine-fringed lakes, or lively, comfortable resorts to suit the most discriminating tastes. 1600 feet above sea level—no sultriness, no rarified air. Up to date business communities. Once you have been to the "North Countree" you'll always come back. Write for illustrated literature. No obligation. Address
MINOCQUA DISTRICT RESORT ASSN.
MINOCQUA, WISCONSIN

Iowa

OUTSTANDING IN THE TRI-CITIES
Modernized throughout, but retaining true Blackhawk hospitality and service, the Hotel Blackhawk stands supreme as the Tri-Cities' leading hotel.
HOTEL BLACKHAWK
DAVENPORT, IOWA

Kansas City, Mo.

HOTEL STATS
$1.50 for a good room with bath. Special moderate week! rates.
12th St. WYANDOTTE
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Hotel **Bellerive**
A Transient and Residential Hotel of Distinctiveness and Refinement
KANSAS CITY, MO.

A Wise Selection! Rates $2 to $4
Pickwick HOTELS
Kansas City · San Francisco · San Diego

The FOR THOSE WHO CARE AMBASSADOR
APARTMENTS-SUITES-ROOMS
400 ROOMS with BATH
KANSAS CITY'S FINEST HOTEL
BROADWAY AT 36TH

HOTEL PRESIDENT
450 Rooms of comfort — all with bath. Garages in connection. Ideally located. Shops and theaters next door. Coffee shop. Excellent cuisine. from $2.50
11th and Baltimore
PERCY TYRRELL, Man. Director
KANSAS CITY, MO.

California

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA
Hotel Claremont
RESIDENTIAL—TRANSIENT
Rates $2.00 to $4.00 per day
Beautiful 24-acre garden. 40 minutes from San Francisco. 10 minutes from University of California.

SANTA MARIA Inn
A delightful inn on the Coast Highway midway between Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Every room with bath
SANTA MARIA · CALIF.

Highlands Inn
Four miles south of Carmel on the new Carmel-Simeon Highway
High on the Cliffs Above the Ocean View Unsurpassed
America . and European Plan Moderate Rates
P. O. CARMEL, CAL.

Travel

STEAMSHIP TICKETS
For: EUROPE • SOUTH AMERICA
ALASKA • AROUND THE WORLD
The ships are filling up early for this summer's travel. Visit an American Express office and reserve your steamship tickets (at no extra charge), thus securing the privileges of using the Company's numerous foreign offices as your social and business headquarters. Impartial advice on all ships, all lines. Estimate given on the cost of your entire trip. Assistance in procuring passport and visas.
Literature, information, upon request, or 'phone and we'll call.
AMERICAN EXPRESS
TRAVEL SERVICE
65 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
1708 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Hotel Statler Bldg., Boston, Mass.
178 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
609 West 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
253 Post St., San Francisco, Calif.
American Express Travelers Cheques Always Protect Your Funds

ST. LOUIS
Enjoy Wabash air-conditioned through service BETWEEN ST. LOUIS and Chicago, Kansas City, Detroit, Toledo, Omaha, Des Moines, Denver, San Francisco and Los Angeles. Also between Detroit and Chicago.
The famous Banner Blue Limited, between St. Louis and Chicago, operates on a 5½ hour schedule.
Ask any Wabash representative for further information, or write H. E. Watts, Passenger Traffic Manager, St. Louis.
WABASH

NEW ZEALAND
51-day Tours . . $424 up Cabin Class
Or see Australia, 51 days, $399 up Cabin Class. Also 65-day all-expense tours, as low as $598. Sailings from Vancouver and Victoria on the *Aorangi* or *Niagara*.
Canadian Australasian Line

NORWAY
DIRECT short and convenient route with connections to Sweden, Denmark, Germany
For sailings, rates, etc., apply to
Norwegian America Line
24 State Street, New York

STEAMSHIP RESERVATIONS
ALL LINES
EVERYWHERE
BILTMORE TRAVEL BUREAU
Chas. E. Tilbury, Mgr.
Michigan 1011 — Los Angeles

Washington

The Calhoun
Rates from $1.50
Shopping District. No Beer License. Quiet and Harmony
SEATTLE

Oregon

MALLORY HOTEL
Residential and tourist yet near business
fireproof
refined atmosphere
729 S.W. 15th AVE. center
PORTLAND · OREGON

San Francisco

Hotel Californian
TAYLOR at O'FARRELL
SAN FRANCISCO
Every room outside and with baths (both tub and shower). Every room with radio. $2.00 and $2.50 ONE; $3.00 and $3.50 TWO; $4.00 Twin Beds TWO. Downtown Christian Science church in same block. P. Tremain Loud, Mgr.
San Francisco's Only First-Class Hotel Which Does Not Sell Liquor

HOTEL Stewart SAN FRANCISCO
Down town. Moderate rates for high-class accommodations, beginning at $1.50 without bath, $2.00 with bath. Excellent meals. CHAS. S. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors.

Y. M. C. A. Hotel
for Men and Women
Class A, 12 stories, centrally located, near three Christian Science churches. Comfortable rooms, moderate rates. Top floors reserved exclusively for women.
351 TURK STREET
SAN FRANCISCO

Los Angeles

HOTEL SAVOY LOS ANGELES
Most convenient Downtown Hotel
CORNER SIXTH & GRAND
$2.50 FOR ONE OR TWO PERSONS
Twin Beds or Corner Rooms, $3
No Extra Charge for Two Persons Occupying the Same Room
All outside rooms—All with bath
Modern in every detail—popular Coffee Shop and Dining Rooms
★ Garage 50c ★ Auto Park 35c ★

HOTEL Embassy IN LOS ANGELES
450 ROOMS — 9TH AND GRAND
RATES:
Double with bath $2.50
Single with bath $2.00

Schools—Colleges Home Study

Summer Reading — As a Luxurious Necessity

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents — Teachers Students

'Wish I Had Time to Read'

Finding Time Takes Skill—Here Are a Few Helps

Summer Reading
First of Four Tuesday Articles

By Millicent Taylor
Editor of the Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor

SUPPOSE, just suppose, that next week you were leaving town for a luxurious summer to be spent in a cabin on an island, say, off the rugged coast of Maine or in beautiful Georgian Bay. What would you take with you for summer reading—and why?

Or suppose, faced with a busy summer at the office, with vacation rather on the short side, you decided to make up for lack of travel and change of scene and people, by having a feast of summer reading. What would it be?

Why do we read, anyway? Why do you read? I have asked this question of six people taken at random. Here is a symposium of their answers:

"We read for refreshment, for enjoyment. We read because it takes us out of ourselves, because to learn of other people's experiences and problems helps us to impersonalize our own. We read because it broadens our outlook, makes us less concentric."

"I read," says another, "because I cannot possibly live as many different kinds of lives or be as many different kinds of people as I find interesting, and therefore I must live the experiences of others through reading. I must learn their viewpoints and become as familiar with their characters as if I were having lunch with them or taking a long walk. They become my friends—many of them I might not attract in actual life or might never have the chance to know—and this way my acquaintance is deepened and broadened. I think it helps me to understand people better, and to be more helpful among them."

Armchair Traveler

"I read because I love to travel but can't get away," said a girl who works hard and helps support her family, and this is a reason given by more than one. "I like to become familiar with a country and its people, just as if I were living in it for a while. I learn its customs and background, and enjoy its art. I have gone from country to country in this way, year after year, and had some grand 'trips.'"

All of this kind of reading, whether summer, winter, spring or fall, whether midnight, lunchtime or vacation, sets a colorful stage on which are dramatized the current happenings around us. It lights up the news for us, making us more intelligent readers of the daily paper. It gives us keys to greater enjoyment of walks, motor trips, everyday living, the many opportunities afforded by museums, concerts, movies and other urban offerings. It provides a thousand means of contact with people of experience and viewpoints different from our own, with whom contact is interesting and broadening.

Why do we read? If these were not reasons enough there are yet others. Your habitual reader of good books is constantly improving his speech and vocabulary. Whether or not he does it consciously, he cannot be exposed to well written pages and good thinking without being improved thereby.

Reaping Rewards Of Reading

In "Rewards of Reading," by Frank L. Mott, the author gives a six-point program for those who would get much from their reading. First, we are urged to read with full sympathy, casting out prejudices (by which he says he means "pre-judgments") and giving ourselves wholly up to the writer. Second, we are told not to worry about allusions we do not understand or pay too much attention to notes and the commentary of scholars. Nothing should step between us and the writer. Third, we are advised to read aloud as much as possible. "You will be surprised to find how much more pleasure you get from reading by sharing it," he says. Fourth, "Re-read the parts you like best. You will discover new meanings, new beauties, each time you go over a great book, and it will become more and more your own." Fifth, if the volume is our own we are urged to indulge in marking the passages we like particularly or commenting on them in the margin. "My reason for giving this counsel," says Mr. Mott, "may be briefly stated thus: You are collaborating with the writer when you read his book. Your experiences, ideas, and feelings join with his in producing the total effect of the book."

Sixth, we are urged to "think back," to consider what we have read in the light of the whole, and, if possible, discuss it. Mr. Mott adds that he himself often likes to write something about the book after he has finished it, for this serves to fix his ideas about the book and to make it more a part of himself and his own background.

"And after all, that is what books are for; to enlarge ourselves, to make us find ourselves. When John Neihardt set out on a trip down the Mississippi in an open boat, a friend said to him mockingly, 'What do you expect to find?' 'Some more of myself,' he answered. That is precisely what we are seeking as we set out upon this expedition—this picnic excursion, if you wish—into the world of books. What do we expect to find? *Some more of ourselves.*"

Both Fiction and Non-Fiction

Such reading includes every kind of writing—novels, biographies, histories, short stories, plays, poetry, articles, wholesome nonsense, everything but trash. Only good books measure up to our reasons for reading, providing the "source material" for enjoyment, recreation, and enrichment we seek. We have no time for any other kind—for there is all too little time anyway and so many good books we wish to read.

Having mentioned that bugbear, Time, or lack of it, we might as well take it by the forelock. "I wish I had more time to read," is a wail of regret heard by those who read none and by those who read much. It is a problem to your avaricious reader because he is never satisfied, seeing new pastures always beyond. He may read several books a week and yet yearn for time to read more.

On the other hand your bookless one, who does well if he reads a volume in three months, wails it as lustily. The two cases cannot be diagnosed alike.

It is a truism that the busiest person often is the heaviest reader, which would indicate that it is not really lack of time but rather an undeveloped habit of seizing opportunities for reading.

"When do you read?" is a question I have been going around putting, of late, to a series of extra busy persons who always seem to find time to read. At first they never know. "Why, any time," they say. Then probed by insistent questions it comes out. There are the bed readers. Some of them regularly go to bed earlier than they know they must turn out the light. When this is done from five to seven nights a week the hours mount up and so do the books read and enjoyed. But there is a large class that never reads in bed—yet reads. Streetcars, buses, cafeteria meals, commuters' trains, all provide their opportunities. "I never go anywhere without a book," said an omniverous reader who never reads in bed. "When do I read? Anytime and anywhere. When I'm getting a meal, waiting for a friend, doing the dishes."

Finding Time

I know a man who after passing middle life without reading much of anything except newspapers and a few magazines, deliberately built up a fine set of reading habits. At the time he began, he was carrying more work in his office and more responsibility outside than he had ever carried. Yet he found chinks and gaps of time that when added up made a sizeable "reading period" spread over each week, and book after book became a part of him where none had been before.

In a vigorous denunciation printed on the back of a recent Readers Digest, Margaret Culkin Banning, under the title, "Yes, They Have Time," maintains that saying one "never has time to read" is simply an excuse for laziness or lack of ability to focus the attention long enough upon a quiet thing like a book. The real difficulty, she says, is not lack of time, but that "even those who are eager to learn and keep informed find concentration on serious books and articles very difficult."

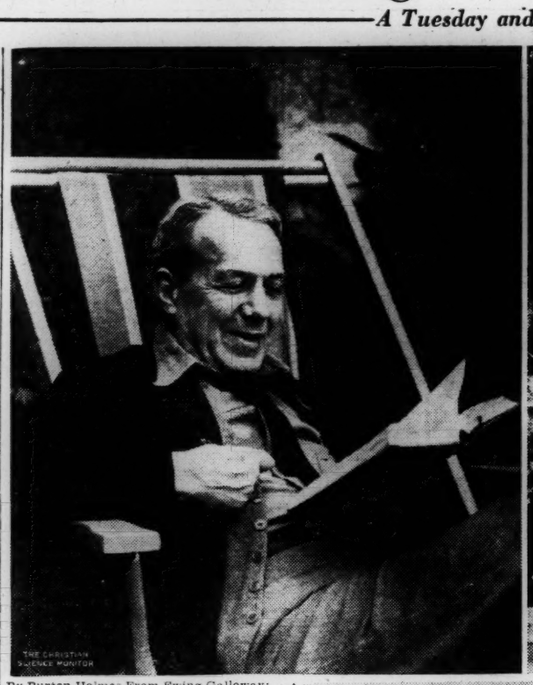
If among those of you who read this series, there is one who has never built up habits of reading, and really finds that a book classed as worth while does not hold you, here are some simple suggestions. Begin with easy reading—shorter things—and work first of all to build up the habit of using bits of time that are now spent in the particularly idle talk which gets neither party anywhere. Less time can be spent "going places." But when you go, take a book with you, an easy book, and try to read some of it every chance you get. If you are in earnest, you will be surprised at the number of opportunities that turn up. And they will grow in number. Gradually you will learn to move reading up among the important treasures of your day, to sacrifice little things for it, to look forward to it, and to adjust yourself to read under circumstances you once would have thought impossible—noise, crowds, inconvenient places, brevity of moments. Having begun with, say, easy fiction, try a travel book laid in the same country or some other allied subject. Don't feel you must read it all, but give it a fair chance. Little by little your reading will strengthen and take on purposefulness. And your reading habits will grow. So, in all probability, will you.

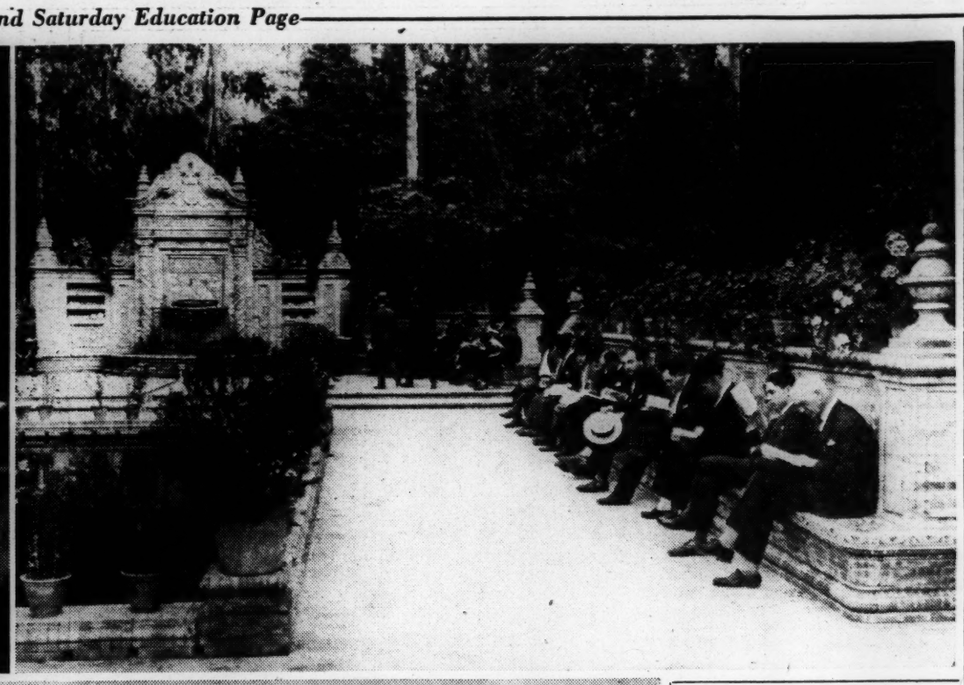
Building Reading Habits

I have often found that book-length stories and biographies written for older young people are excellent choice for those who wish to build up reading habits but have never read a great deal. Among these are books that are well written, colorfully illustrated, and authentic in background and period. They are easy reading, and often absorbingly interesting. Once introduced to the life described in one of these fascinating tales, the reader can go on with books that will add further background. For example: "Young Fu of the Upper Yangtze" or "Ho Ming, Girl of New China" are young folks' books by Elizabeth Foreman Lewis that give authentic pictures of life in modern China while telling delightful stories that most grown-ups would find enjoyable. (They make good summer reading aloud, by the way.)

I think I would then add to these, a brief history of China, such as the chapters in "My Bookhouse for Children" by Olive Duer Miller; "The House of Exile" by Nora Waln, which reads like a story but is an autobiographical account; "My Lady of the Chinese Courtyard," by E. Cooper and "By the City of the Long Sands," by A. T. Hobart—both older books, narratives, very poetic; perhaps one of E. C. Enders, either "Swinging Lanterns" or "Temple Bells and Silver Sails," and possibly another travel book, such as Grace Thompson Seton's "Chinese Lanterns," all easy reading and colorful. By this time, if ready for something a little sturdier, one might try "Memoirs of a Chinese Revolutionary," by Sun Yat Sen, or P. M. W. Linebarger's "Sun Yat Sen and the Chinese Republic"—and so on, indefinitely. What the individual would include, would depend, of course, upon the resources of the local library, one's friends, or a lending bookshop.

Next Tuesday we shall talk about reading speeds, and give a few suggestions on making up one's own book lists.





By Burton Holmes From Ewing Galloway; Dr. Paul Wolff From Black Star

Summer Reading Is an Especial Treat When It Can Be Done Out of Doors—in a Shady Corner of the Garden, on the Beach, or in the Park. Upper Right—An Outdoor Library in Seville, Spain. The Books Are Put on the Shelves, on Either Side of the Drinking Fountain, Each Morning, and Whoever Wishes to Use Them May Do So, With Free Benches at Hand on Which to Sit and Read

Active Work for Each of Us

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CALLING for a "more positive definition of peace," Mr. K. H. H. at a previous meeting proposed the subject: "What Peace Really Is." Today we open the meeting with what seems to your chairman a very interesting and helpful comment on this subject. And if "Peace" seems to some of you a theoretical and faraway academic subject, this first speaker's interpretation may bring it a little closer and make it seem a job for each one of us, individually.
—Chairman.

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Canada

Dear Round Table Friends:

It is still with keen interest that I continue to read the letters published in this department of the Monitor. Although while I have not availed myself of the opportunity for some months now of joining in the discussions I have benefited much by remaining at the receiving end, and before going further may I express my thanks to all those who have contributed to this column.

Mr. K. H. H.'s letter of June 2 is worthy of special note. He has stressed upon us the need for "a more positive definition of peace than we have yet accepted." Further in his letter he proposes as a subject for discussion, "What peace really is." A question such as this deserves the earnest consideration of each one of us, regardless of which side of the Atlantic we call our home. In the absence of war and strife we are prone to look upon this state as one of peace, but can we truly call that peace which is but the cessation of visible violence?

In seeking to define more clearly in my own thought this important question I have found it helpful to ponder the following verse as recorded by Isiah: "And the work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance forever." And so we see that peace as here defined is something more, something of greater import than the laying down of arms, the closing of munition plants, and the minding of our own business. This of course is a step in the right direction, and a necessary one, but it is not the ultimate goal toward which we march. Peace then must be and is the work of righteousness—it is right constructive thinking that constantly knows and understands the brotherhood of man; it is right living that is alert to each opportunity to serve and bless even those we mistakenly call enemies; it is a constant consciousness of good into which no invasion of evil can possibly enter.

We are further told that "quietness and assurance forever" will be the effect of this righteousness. We will then not live in fear that one nation will lift up sword against another nation, but in the quietness of this spiritually enlightened consciousness we will rest in the assurance of man's uprightness and of his willingness and ability to maintain as a true world citizen this much desired peace.

(Mr.) H. C.

England

Dear Chairman:

It has been forcibly brought home to me that if I do not soon write to the Youth Round Table, I shall no longer be qualified to do so, and as it has been a Tuesday feature I never miss, further procrastination must be abolished, for I would like to tender my thanks for this feature.

We all know that three obstacles to spiritual growth are fear, ignorance and sin. All three rear their hydra heads today, especially the first two. It was my privilege to take part in the Peace Ballot held in this country, and it appeared that, for reasons unknown, the majority of the Press playing on the fears of the people, engendered ignorance of fundamentals necessary to the basis of any lasting peace between nations. Some people had no conception of what the League of Nations stood for. Now, as Norman Angell says, no person wants war, but all the same, policies are supported which must inevitably lead thither, through non-examination of what are taken to be facts. For all that, there is a high standard of political morality amongst the people of this land, and although there has been much vacillation as to foreign policy recently by various statesmen, the public has several times pointed out to them the right path.

I feel very definitely that the League has not failed. Its machinery has never been put into force as is provided in the Covenant in either of its big struggles.

So much for the international situation. Now I would like to tell you how I spend my holidays. I generally have a small car (8 h. p. Austin, M. G. or Morris) and at the beginning of July, with a companion and full load of equipment, go camping round the Highlands of Scotland, that country whose climate is so maligned. In all the years I have been thus indulging my sense of the beautiful, the peaceful and the romantic, however, only once have I been forced indoors through the weather. It is a wonderful way of spending the vacation, with bathing in all the Lochs (including Loch Ness of Monster fame), walking, golf, and every recreation available. The country is so well known to me now that I gain added pleasure in pointing out its peerless beauty and grandeur to others. I have met many Amricans, in Edinburgh chiefly, and have had the pleasure of escorting some of them round that historical city. They were greatly impressed by the Shrine, Scotland's National Memorial to her sons who fell in the war, which stands within the Castle walls. I find that most of them only arrange to see the Trossachs, the Abbeys (Scott country) and Edinburgh, thus missing the real Highlands. That should be rectified by the Traveling Agencies, with the aid of M. le Tcur of Monitor fame.

(Mr.) R. W. I.

Montana

Dear Chairman:

From time to time the Monitor has published some very interesting articles about the Japanese people. The articles, printed some months ago, about General Saito were especially interesting.

In our town there are quite a number of Japanese families. I have often thought that in the communities where they have more thickly settled, if more kindness and friendliness were shown toward them perhaps enmity could be broken down. After all, these people are just as human as you and I and we can accomplish a great deal more when we work in a harmonious atmosphere keep house and raise families in the American way. She found that these people were willing and eager to learn about the modern American way of living.

Today the fruits of her labors are showing. The Japanese children in our town mingle freely with the American children. At school, in many cases, they lead their classes. Some of the children have proved very musical and are a credit and a joy to any music teacher. The women take an active part in church, business and P. T. A.

Last evening two small Japanese girls and my youngest brother, age 12, were having the grandest game of croquet. I must say that these little girls are truly Americans, in their dress, speech and action.

We, who work with the public, have found that what these people need and crave is brotherly love.

I have enjoyed the Round Table very much. I live very close to Glacier National Park and could write a great deal about it but feel as though I have taken up enough space for one time.

(Miss) E. S.

★ ★ ★

Round Tablers around the world will doubtless thank you, Miss E. S., for bringing out this practical and most available way each one of us may work for peace and better international relations. In almost any land there are people of minority races or formerly of other countries. We can be a tremendous influence for world brotherhood by beginning right at home to express genuine friendliness and interest, together with consideration and respect. Bringing out a better consciousness of unity and loyalty on all sides it will be good work done not only for one's own community but for one's own country and the world. A work very much in line with our Round Table purpose.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

Report Cards for Professors

College Faculty Able to Study Student Opinion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Greeley, Colo.

THE tables were turned upon the faculty of Colorado State College of Education here when the students graded their instructors. Professors and teachers now know what it is like to experience some of the feelings which they have so often created in student ranks.

The faculty members were rated by the students on 10 traits that are regarded as important in the personality of a good teacher, and the results of the students' ratings not only are expected to furnish basis for faculty improvement but at the same time probably afford an outlet for some pent-up student opinions.

Only 50 members of the faculty were subjected to the test-tube of student opinion, but the ratings were made by 2115 students in 50 different classes. The classes contained from 17 to 121 students each. The rating scale was one evolved by Dr. G. C. Brandenburg and Dr. H. H. Remmers known as the Purdue scale. Its authors declare that next to student intelligence, the factors contained in their rating scale are probably the most important factors in the learning process.

The points upon which the students here sat in judgment upon the faculty were: interest in subject, sympathetic attitude toward students, fairness in grading, liberal and progressive attitude, presentation of subject matter, sense of proportion and humor, self-reliance and confidence, personal peculiarities, personal appearance and power to stimulate intellectual curiosity.

Results of the student ratings have been compiled and interpreted by Dr. J. D. Heilman, professor of educational psychology at Colorado State College of Education, and Dr. W. D. Armentrout, vice-president of the college. All of the ratings made by students were, of necessity, unsigned, to insure freedom of student expression.

According to the tabulations, the students are much better satisfied with the personal appearance of their teachers, the interest they take in their subjects and the fairness of their awarding of grade marks than they are with their personal peculiarities, the degree of intellectual curiosity aroused by them or the excellence with which they present subject matter.

Final results of the tests here showed that the students had the poorest opinions of the way teachers presented their subject matter, while they had the best opinions of their personal appearance.

Students' arrangement of the factors upon which instructors were graded, resolved itself into this order:

1. Personal appearance.
2. Interest in subject matter.
3. Fairness in grading.
4. Self-reliance and confidence.
5. Sympathetic attitude toward students.
6. Liberal and progressive attitude.
7. Sense of proportion and humor.
8. Personal peculiarities.
9. Stimulating intellectual curiosity.
10. Presentation of subject matter.

Twenty-three of the 50 teachers rated had been rated in similar tests five to seven years ago. Only nine of them were rated higher than in the previous tests. Music instructors fared better than any other group in the tabulation of student opinion, but the rankings by departments in which instructors teach was not considered statistically reliable.

Some other trends brought out by the "student vote":

1. Teaching experience seems to have little to do with student opinion of teachers.
2. There is not enough evidence to support the belief that older teachers are rated lower than younger ones.
3. Size of the class has little effect on student opinion.
4. Teachers who assign the lower grade marks tend to receive higher ratings on the point, "fairness in grading."
5. The older the student, the more likely he is to hold good opinions of instructors.
6. Women instructors do not have any advantage over men.

Foreign Students at University of Uppsala

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stockholm

The summer course for foreigners at the University of Uppsala last year proved so markedly successful that it will be held again this year August 8 to 28. The Swedish National Union of Students is again the organizer, and in their application for a government grant they emphasize the importance of foreigners getting a real knowledge of Sweden and its culture. They further point out that summer courses are held in not less than nineteen different countries and that it is important for Sweden to take advantage in a similar way, of the opportunity to spread a knowledge of her culture and people.

The Government has granted the summer course a sum of Kr. 3,000. ($750.), the city of Uppsala has granted the course Kr. 300., and the State Railways and other travel agencies have promised the visitors reduced fares for traveling to and from the course.

Last year the lectures were given in German, English, French and Swedish, most of them with summaries in one of the languages best understood by all the students. The greatest difficulty during the course was naturally the question of language, and acting on the experience gained last year the majority of the lectures given at the beginning of the present course will be in English and German. During the latter half they will be delivered in Swedish.

The Crown Prince of Sweden has again promised to be Patron of the course. Excursions to places of interest will be arranged.

The Swedish National Union of Students also plans group journeys abroad for Swedish students. A great number of foreign student organizations have already announced group journeys to Sweden during the summer. These various groups will all be met and taken care of by Swedish students who will thus be brought into closer contact with young students from different countries.

SCHOOLS—British Isles

PAXTON PARK
St. Neots, Huntingdonshire
A Home School beautifully situated in an ideal environment of park, playing fields, gardens, woods, and river—75 acres in extent—within easy distance of Cambridge, Bedford and London; eminently suited to the needs of boys and girls whose parents abroad require English ideals, home training and country life. Bible study, English, citizenship, music, and dramatic art receive special attention. Small classes, large staff, provide efficient preparation for public examinations up to university standard. For further particulars, apply Secretary.

The Hill School
MALVERN, ENGLAND
BOYS' SCHOOL
In large, new premises, centrally heated, splendidly situated. Prepares for the Public Schools and the Royal Navy. Special attention to children whose parents are abroad.
Write for illustrated prospectus.
Headmaster: L. FitzGerald Lyster, M. A.

CLAREMONT
ESHER, SURREY
(14 miles from London)
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Recognised by the Board of Education. Preparation for University Scholarship and other public examinations. International outlook.
Apply Principal. Tel. ESHER 810

THE GRANGE HOME SCHOOL
GRANGE LOAN, EDINBURGH
is really HOME for children from 2-12 years
Full modern Education.
Beautiful house in its own large gardens. Prospectus.

South Africa

BELFAST HIGH SCHOOL
Excellent Tone. Climate Bracing. Specially suited for pupils from Rand. Bilingualism a Special feature. Swimming, Rugby, Cricket, Athletics, Tennis. Mrs. Bergh takes a limited number of boys (twelve years and older) into her home where high principles and a progressive outlook are combined with a happy home life. Terms inclusive £10.0.0 a term.
Apply: MRS. C. J. BERGH, Box 6
BELFAST, SOUTH AFRICA

COEDUCATIONAL
United States

Tomorrow
See illustrated advertisement in Monitor Magazine Section
The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School / Senior College
Lower School / Junior College
Coeducational

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

A GIRLS' SCHOOL OF JOYOUS COMPANIONSHIPS
College preparatory, music and other arts, horseback riding, sports.
SEA PINES SCHOOL
Fall and Spring on Cape Cod
Winter Term in Florida
Illustrated booklet on request.
MISS FAITH BICKFORD, Principal
Box 6, Brewster, Mass.

Drew Seminary
Accredited school for 120 girls. Thorough college preparatory, general courses. Music, art, secretarial, dramatics. On beautiful Lake Gleneida, 50 miles north of New York City. Inspiring contacts with companionable faculty in atmosphere of cultured home. Student government. All sports — riding. Gymnasium. 54 acres. Separate Junior School. 50th year. Catalog.
Dr. H. E. Wright, Pres., Box S, Carmel, N. Y.

BUSINESS

Secretarial Training
Start any Monday, day or evening. Day school enrolls only 4-year high school graduates.
Call, write or phone State 1881 for Catalog.
The Gregg College
6 N. Michigan Avenue Chicago

PARLIAMENTARY RULES Simplified
Reprints 18 articles from The Christian Science Monitor. Reduces parliamentary procedure to fundamentals and explains reasons, thus making rules easier to remember and understand. Helpful pictures and charts. 96 pages. From bookstores, local agents, or order direct, $1, plus 10c shipping charge; Pacific Coast and outside U. S. A. 15c.
Associated Authors, 222 W. Adams, Dept. 32, Chicago

The Pathfinder Star Maps
By Edward Skinner King
A splendid beginners' guide to the starry heavens. A complete map for every month. Printed attractively in booklet form on semi-translucent paper. Price $1.25 (postpaid). At your bookseller's or directly from us.
THE COSMOS PRESS, Inc.
Cambridge, Mass.

DRAMATIC ARTS
United States

CURRY School of Expression
Summer Terms Milwaukee, Wis. Boston, Mass. Asheville, N. C. New London, N. H. (Theatre Term)
Professional and cultural courses. Dramatics; pure English diction stressed; public speaking; radio; choric speech. Accredited
Write for catalogs.
251 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, BOSTON

BOYS' SCHOOLS
United States

WHAT SCHOOL?
—Before deciding, secure catalog of the progressive "Todd School for Boys." *Harmony ideals.* Oldest in West. Note:—
TODD College accredited, 88th year. Ages 6 to 19. Men teachers. House mothers. Shop. New Pool. Horsemanship. All Sports. C. & N. W. or Auto Route 19. Visit. Hour from Chicago. For CATALOG, write Roger Hill, Principal, Box D-8, WOODSTOCK, ILL.

AMERICAN ACADEMY of DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The first and foremost institution for Dramatic and Expressional Training in Acting, Directing and Teaching.
Fall Term Begins October 26th.
For catalog—address the Secretary.
Room 255-G.
Carnegie Hall New York

WOMEN'S COLLEGE
Maryland College FOR WOMEN
BACHELOR degrees and certificates. Departments of Journalism, Home Economics, Music, Kindergarten Training, Speech; Secretarial, Fine Arts. Suburban to Baltimore. 72 Acres. Sports, riding, swimming. Founded 1853. Catalog.
Box M, Lutherville, Maryland

SECRETARIAL SCHOOLS
Fairfield School
Business is eager for college graduates with secretarial training. Fairfield offers a one-year course excusively for college girls. Personal attention develops good judgment and technical ability. Electives adapted to individual needs. Office experience. Placement service. Catalog. Alan W. Furber, Sc.B., Director. 245 Marlborough St., Boston. COM. 3242.

OF INTEREST TO CANADIANS
Secretarial, Administrative, Stenographic and Accounting Courses for students of Matriculation and University grade. Accredited by the Business Educators' Association of Canada. *Write for prospectus.*
Success Business College, Winnipeg, Can.

KINDERGARTEN
Perritot Nursery School and Kindergarten
Ages 1½ to 6 years
Inquire for full information
MISS LILY C. DURELL, Director
5730 Cartier Street Vancouver, B. C.

BEAUTY CULTURE
HUB Beauty Salon
Expert operators in all branches of hairdressing. Beauty work, 25c and 35c. Permanent wave, Croquignole and Spiral, $2.50 up.
161 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
KENmore 8277

SEE ALSO
Saturday Education Page
for
ADVERTISING OF SCHOOLS

Disappointing Crowd at Boston All-Star Ball Game—Willie Turnesa Scores 71

Nationals Finally Defeat Americans, 4-3

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Americans	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Nationals	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	x	4

All-Star Starting Lineup

Nationals	Americans
Galan, Chicago, cf	ss, Appling, Chicago
Herman, Chicago, 2b	2b, Gehringer, Detroit
Collins, St. Louis, 1b	rf, Di Maggio, New York
Medwick, St. Louis, lf	1b, Gehrig, New York
Demaree, Chicago, rf	cf, Averill, Cleveland
Hartnett, Chicago, c	c, R. Ferrell, Boston
Whitney, Philadelphia, 3b	lf, Radcliff, Chicago
Durocher, St. Louis, ss	3b, Higgins, Philadelphia
J. Dean, St. Louis, p	p, Grove, Boston

NATIONAL LEAGUE PARK, BOSTON, July 7 (AP)—The National League emerged with its first triumph in four All-Star ball games with the American League today, winning 4 to 3, before the smallest crowd that has yet witnessed the annual classic.

A pair of two-run spurts, the first off Bob Grove in the second inning and the next with Schoolboy Rowe pitching, in the fifth, gave the Nationals a margin that they were hard pressed to protect in the last three frames.

Lou Gehrig's home run in the seventh touched off a three-run rally by the Americans that knocked Curt Davis, Cub right hander, from the box, but Lon Warneke stepped in to stop the fireworks.

First Inning—Americans

Dean fired the first two pitches past Appling for strikes but the count reached three and two before the White Sox shortstop finally walked. Gehringer fouled off two pitches and then popped to Durocher. The crowd gave Joe Di Maggio a big hand as the Yankee rookie stepped to the plate but he hit into a double play on the first pitch, Whitney to Herman to Collins.

No runs; no hits; no errors; none left.

First inning—Nationals

Galan was called out on strikes, with his bat on his shoulder, as Grove showed old-time speed. Herman smashed the first pitch to right but Di Maggio was under it for an easy out. With the count three and two, Collins walked on a fast ball that was away outside. Medwick poled a long fly that Averill caught in deep center.

No runs; no hits; no errors; one left.

Second Inning—Americans

Lou Gehrig walked on four straight balls. With the count one and one, Averill lofted a high one that Durocher caught in short left. Dean displayed a lot of stuff as he fanned Rick Ferrell on a foul and two called strikes. The great Dizzy then caught Gehrig napping off first and the Yankee captain was tagged out by Collins.

No runs; no hits; no errors; none left.

Second Inning—Nationals

Frank Demaree, Cub outfielder, got the first hit of the game as he walloped a single between Appling and Higgins. Gabby Hartnett's line drive went through Di Maggio's legs for a three-base hit and Demaree raced home with the first score of the game. Rookie Joe tried to make a shoestring catch but missed. Whitney flied deep to Averill and Hartnett trotted home with another.

Durocher bounced a single over second base, but was thrown out trying to stretch it, Averill to Appling. Dean struck out swinging.

Two runs; three hits; no errors; none left.

Third Inning—Americans

Radcliff was tossed out, Dean to Collins. Higgins, after fouling several pitches, swung and missed a fast ball for the third strike. Grove fanned for Dean's third strikeout victim and the crowd gave Dizzy a big hand as he finished his three-inning stint without allowing a hit or a run. He faced only nine batsmen.

No runs; no hits; no errors; none left.

Third Inning—Naionals

Galan flied deep to Averill. Billy Herman walked. Radcliff dashed over into left center to grab Collins's high fly. Medwick took a toe hold and lined the ball down the left-field line but Radcliff came in like a deer to make a fine catch.

No runs; no hits; no errors; one left.

Fourth Inning—Americans

Carl Hubbell, southpaw ace of the Giants and a pitching star of the 1934 all-star game, went to the box for the Nationals. Demaree made a great running catch of Appling's short foul near the stands. Gehringer smashed a single to right for the Americans' first hit. There were some boos from the stands as Di Maggio came to the plate. Rookie Joe popped to Durocher after driving a long foul against the left-field bleachers. Gehringer went to second on a passed ball. Collins made a great stab of Gehrig's hot ground smash, juggled the ball, but recovered in time to toss to Hubbell for the putout.

No runs; one hit; no errors; one left.

Fourth Inning—Nationals

"Schoolboy" Rowe, giant right-hander of the world champion Detroit Tigers, went to the box for the Americans. Demaree fouled out to Gehrig. Hartnett grounded out, Appling to Gehrig. Whitney lashed a single over Gehringer's head. Durocher fanned, swinging hard at Rowe's change of pace.

No runs; one hit; no errors; one left.

Fifth Inning—Americans

Averill popped to Herman. Rick Ferrell failed to solve Hubbell's screw ball and struck out swinging. Radcliff dropped a pop fly over Durocher's head for a Texas League single. Higgins fanned on a called third strike.

No runs; one hit; no errors; one left.

Fifth Inning—Nationals

With the game at the halfway point, the American League ball was substituted. Summers went behind the plate in place of Reardon as the umpires switched positions. Hubbell popped to Gehringer. Galan's long drive hit the flag pole on the right field line for a home run.

It caromed into the bleachers on the foul side, but was ruled a home run despite the protest of the Americans.

Herman slashed a hit to right and dashed to second safely as Di Maggio fumbled the ball. It was scored as a single and error for the Yankee recruit. Collins, switching to the port side of the plate, walked. Medwick walloped a single through the left side of the infield, scoring Herman and sending Collins to third.

Demaree hit into a double play, Higgins to Gehringer to Gehrig.

Two runs; three hits; one error; one left.

Sixth Inning—Americans

Rowe, trying to bunt, popped the ball between the third base line and the box and Hubbell made a diving catch. The pitcher finished full length on the ground as he made a great play. Appling flied out to Galan. Gehringer walked and the crowd gave Di Maggio another taste of the "raspberries" as he came to bat for the third time. Joe rapped the ball to Hubbell and was tossed out at first.

No runs; no hits; no errors; one left.

Sixth Inning—Nationals

Goose Goslin of the Tigers went to left field for the Americans in place of Radcliff. Hartnett rolled out, Appling to Gehrig. Whitney fanned on a called third strike. Durocher popped to Gehrig.

No runs; no hits; no errors; none left.

Seventh Inning—Americans

Curt Davis of the Cubs went to the box for the Nationals. Lou Gehrig greeted him with a home run on a drive that sailed into the bleachers' "jury box" in deep right field. It was Gehrig's first hit in the all-star competition. Averill grounded out, Herman to Collins.

Bill Dickey of the Yanks batted for R. Ferrell and grounded out, Davis to Collins. With the count three and two, Goslin got a base hit on a grounder that Herman stopped but could not handle. Jimmie Foxx, Red Sox first sacker and home run leader, replaced Higgins at bat and got a single on a hard smash that Durocher found too hot to handle. Goslin stopped at second.

George Selkirk, Yankee outfielder, batted for Rowe. The count reached three and two and Selkirk then walked, filling the bases. Appling pushed a single through the right side of the infield with the count two and two, scoring Goslin and Foxx. Selkirk stopped at second. Davis was taken out of the box and replaced by Warneke, ace right-hander of the Cubs.

Warneke started wildly by walking Gehringer, filling the bases again, and bringing up Di Maggio once more. Joe took a toe hold and caught the first pitch squarely but it sailed on a line to Durocher for the third out.

Three runs; four hits; no errors; three left.

Seventh Inning—Nationals

Mel Harder went to the box for the Americans, with Foxx on third base, Dickey behind the plate and Ben Chapman of the Senators playing center field. Warneke grounded out, Harder to Gehrig.

Galan fanned, swinging. Herman poled a long single to center, for his second straight hit. Collins flied to Goslin. No runs; one hit; no errors; one left.

American Olympians to Meet

SACRAMENTO, July 7 (AP)—H. W. Kerrigan of Petaluma, president of the American Olympians, today called a meeting of the organization to be held in New York next Saturday, the first day of the final Olympic tryouts for places on the American team. The American Olympians was formed by members of former American Olympic teams and the membership is open to all who have competed for America in any branch of sport in any of the past 10 Olympic Games.

Wesleyan Sport Captains Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Conn., July 7—Captains for four Wesleyan University sport teams were announced here yesterday. Eric H. Clarke '37 of Baldwin, L. I., will lead the track and field team; Russell C. Tuttle '37 of Windsor will lead the tennis team; Adam J. Rumoshosky '37 of Groton and John T. Simonton '37 of Thompsonville will lead the golf team, and Douglas M. Robins of Pottstown, Penna., will lead the baseball team.

Texas Rangers Win

ROEHAMPTON, Eng., July 7 (AP)—The Texas Rangers defeated the Somerles House polo team, 19-3, today in the semi-final round of the open cup matches.

Where to Dine

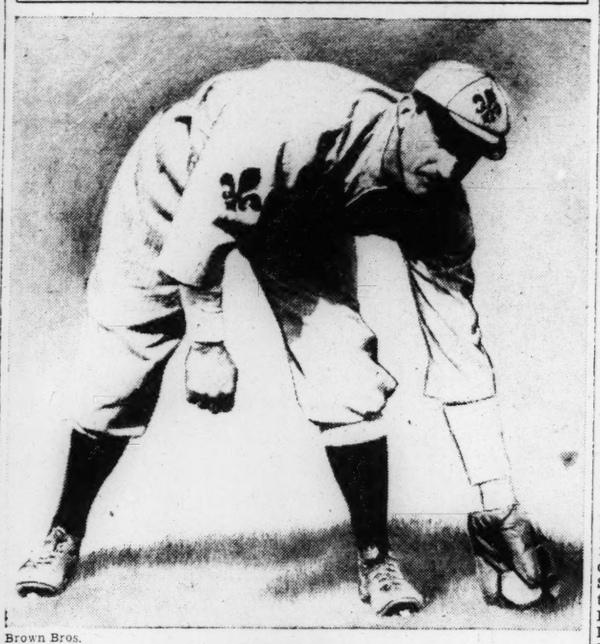
BOSTON

STUART CLUB
102 THE FENWAY
Lunch . . . . . $.35
Dinner . . . . . Wednesday 6 P. M. .60
Sunday Dinner . . 1 P. M. .75
COM. 6000 MISS VIRGIN

NEW YORK, N. Y.

"IT'S DIFFERENT"
BLACKSTONE CAFETERIA
32 Stone Street, Just East of Broad St.
Service 11-2
CLOSED SATURDAYS

Holder of Gold Lifetime Pass



Brown Bros.

R. J. Wallace

Played in Both Leagues Without Leaving City

Among the holders of gold lifetime baseball passes R. J. Wallace has the distinction of being the only one to move from one league to the other and back again without leaving the city. He started his major-league career in 1894 as a relief pitcher for the Celveland club, when that city was in the National League circuit, although he was not in enough games to get his name in the records. But 1895 found him taking part in 27 games and he continued with that team until 1899, when he went to the St. Louis National League club, where he spent the next three years.

In 1902 he became a member of the St. Louis American League club and it was as shortstop of that team that he made his greatest reputation. For 15 years he was an active member of the Browns and 1915 and 1916 still found him a member of that team; but he failed to get his name in the records for those two years. Released by Chris Von der Ahe, he was again signed by the St. Louis Nationals, with which team he remained until the end of the 1918 season, when he retired. He is now a resident of Redondo Beach, Calif. His lifetime record:

Year	Club	Games	A. B.	Runs	Hits	S. H.	S. B.	P.C.
1895	Cleveland Nationals	27	97	16	21	6	3	.216
1896	Cleveland Nationals	33	130	17	30	4	1	.231
1897	Cleveland Nationals	131	522	99	177	14	17	.339
1898	Cleveland Nationals	153	591	81	159	11	9	.269
1899	St. Louis Nationals	151	576	90	174	5	11	.302
1900	St. Louis Nationals	129	489	72	133	4	10	.272
1901	St. Louis Nationals	135	556	69	179	10	17	.322
1902	St. Louis Americans	133	495	71	142	6	19	.287
1903	St. Louis Americans	136	519	63	127	9	11	.245
1904	St. Louis Americans	139	550	57	150	8	19	.273
1905	St. Louis Americans	156	587	67	159	8	13	.271
1906	St. Louis Americans	139	476	64	123	13	24	.258
1907	St. Louis Americans	147	538	56	138	9	16	.257
1908	St. Louis Americans	147	487	59	123	19	5	.253
1909	St. Louis Americans	116	403	36	96	6	7	.238
1910	St. Louis Americans	138	508	47	131	10	12	.258
1911	St. Louis Americans	125	410	35	95	6	8	.232
1912	St. Louis Americans	99	323	39	78	5	3	.241
1913	St. Louis Americans	52	147	11	31	8	2	.211
1914	St. Louis Americans	26	73	3	16	4	1	.219
Totals		2302	8477	1052	2282	165	208	.269

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The U. S. Track and Field Championships

As national championships, the men's track and field games which were held in the Palmer Stadium, Princeton, last Saturday, and the women's, which took place in the Brown University Stadium, Providence, R. I., the same day, were brilliant affairs, and show that Uncle Sam's men and women athletes are continuing to improve as time goes on. In fact, there have been very few years when the excellence of the performances, taken as a whole, could be rankd as better than those listed over the past week end. When it comes to a question of those performances being good enough to place the Stars and Stripes at the head of the Olympic flagpole at Berlin next month enough times to give the wearers of the American shield enough points to retain for them the mythical team championship in both the men's and women's events, there is a real question. So far as the men go, they will have their final chance at Randall's Island this week end, and there are several events in which they must show improvement if they are to register marks better than those which won the corresponding events in Los Angeles in 1932.

© International

Helen Stephens

Only One Betters Olympic Mark

Taking the women's Olympic qualifiers first, we find that in only one of the five final tests at Providence did the winner improve on the winning Olympic time of 1932. That was in the 100-meter dash, in which Helen Stephens of Fulton, Mo., made a new world's record of 11.7s. Picked as the woman to take the place of Babe Didrikson of the Olympic team of 1932, Miss Stephens came through with three victories and qualified for the discus as well as the 100 in the Olympics, but her performance in the former was not very promising. Anne O'Brien was three tenths of a second behind the mark for the 80-meter hurdles; Martha Worst was 18ft. 3¾in. behind the javelin-throw mark; Annette Rogers was 2¾in. behind the mark for the running high jump, and Miss Stephens was 11ft. 7½in. behind the discus mark. All of which would seem to indicate that the American girls are going to have their work cut out for them at Berlin.

Not Up to Tryouts

A comparison of the performances for the events which make up the Olympic program as recorded in the various semifinal tryouts and those made in the national championships at the Palmer Stadium favors the tryouts. It will now be interesting to see what will happen when all of the stars battle for places on the team at Randall's Island this week end. In the semifinal tryouts, there were ten events in which the winners improved upon the 1932 Olympic performances, while in the national championships there were only six. The ones in which they were lower were the 100-, 200- and 400-meter dashes, the 110-meter high hurdles and the 16-pound hammer throw; while at the nationals Glenn Hardin bettered the mark made for the 400-meter hurdles in the tryouts and also the mark which won that event in the 1932 Olympic Games. But if conditions are right this Saturday, I expect to see a showing even better than any yet made.

Competition Very Keen

With one new world's record, one listed world's record equaled, two new American, two new championship marks and two championship marks equaled, it must be admitted that the championship competition was of a high order. In fact, so keen was the battle for the various titles that eight of the 1935 champions were defeated and only five were able to repeat. They were Glenn V. Cunningham in the 1500-meters, Cornelius Johnson in the running high jump, Harry Henkel in the 3000-meter walk, Kenneth Carpenter in the discus throw and Ralph H. Metcalfe in the 200-meter dash. It might also well be mentioned that this was the twelfth successive year that Henkel has won the three-mile walk, which was at 3000 meters this year, and the fifth time that Metcalfe has won the 200-meter or 220-yard dash.

Amateur Baseball Team Will Go to Olympics

BALTIMORE, July 7 (AP)—Les Mann, executive vice president of the Amateur Baseball Congress, said yesterday he was "all set" to take an amateur American "exhibition" team to the Olympic games in Berlin.

Mann said he was facing no financial difficulties because the boys trying out for the team were assured of backing from their home towns, colleges or other sources.

"We have raised our budget," Mann said. "We have enough finances to send anybody who makes the team."

He watched the squad go through a snappy practice session this afternoon. The team will be selected Saturday. Mann said about 21 players would go to Berlin. The coaches and officials will make a party of 25.

The Baseball Congress is trying to have the game added to the list of Olympics contests. The Berlin game will be a demonstration and will carry no points.

Athletes Busy Trying Track At Randall's Island

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 7—Olympic track and field athletes were galloping over the Randall's Island track yesterday for the first time, as practoically everyone within hailing distance of the metropolitan gathering place for those who aspire to go to Berlin this summer hastened to try out the track and other equipment on which the finals will be staged this week-end.

This was especially true of the Pacific coast contingent, including those who had failed to maintain their standards at Princeton on Saturday. Walter Marty, dethroned high jump champion, who had to take fourth place behind Cornelius Johnson, Melvin Walker and David Albritten, of Ohio State; and tie with Edward Burke, was busy trying to lift his jumps to 6ft. 8in., now regarded as the low limit for qualification; Foy Draper, University of Southern California, a fourth-place taker in ths sprints, and Norman Bright, whose front running carried Donald Lash to the final sprint in the 5000-meter run at Princeton Saturday, topped the large group that thronged every vantage point to cross to the island on the ferryboat that is temporarily in use to get there, pending the opening of the Triborough Bridge on Saturday.

Must Revise Opinions

One of the most important effects of the games at Princeton on Saturday is the necessary revision of the opinions of the experts as to the favorites for the premier positions in the various races and their implications on selection of the voyagers. Even when the new sensations failed to take first places, their performances in quite a number of cases made success doubtful for some of those who had been regarded as positive. In the 100-meter and 400-meter, where seven must be selected, practically all of the leading favorites are certain to be among the survivors, but in such events as the high hurdles, in which the final at Princeton was of the scramble variety with less than a yard separating first and fifth, the second of Phil Cope, and the failure of Leroy Kirkpatrick to qualify for the finals may have important results.

In the low hurdles, Lorin Benke, outside of the calculations of the experts, may eliminate Robert Osgood; Archie San Romani may break through the serried ranks of the milers, Glenn Cunningham, C. Gene Venzke, and William Bonthron in the 1500-meters; the newcomers in the half-mile group, John Woodruff, the young Pittsburgh runner, and Archie Williamson, may be too strong for several of the selected stars, including possibly Ben Eastman, while in the field events, Melvin Walker was completely outside the list compiled by the experts, for the high jump, George Varoff, the new world-record holder, was ignored in the pole vault, as was Louis Lepis in the weight throw.

Had to Call for Varoff

A curious episode at Princeton involved a loud call for the latter, on the part of the press and photographers to show himself, so that his appearance might been seen, and recorded for the first time.

Another element that may play a considerable part in the final selections is the number of high-class stars who have been staying out of the earlier events of the season, only to crowd out others in the four semifinal tryouts, though this has been partially balanced by the plan of William J. Bingham, national track chairman, to add known stars who were not among the first and second in the semifinals. These selections insured that the entire field, irrespective of performance in preliminaries, will be able to compete at Randall's Island, so that the team will lack only those who are below third place there.

The nine-lane track now ready for use, permits a full test in every final of those who reach the opportunity, and a full bench of the pick of the judges and timers of the United States will insure no mistakes are made. So even in the case of the 400 meters, the seven survivors will be laned to determine their respective positions, as single runners or teammates in the relay.

So, the initial decisions of the first day, the finals of the 100 meters, the hammer throw, and the running broad jump, with Jesse Owens a favorite to win the first and last, will leave it possible for him to get a rest before the 200 meters, and possibly the hurdle race, set for the final day. The hammer throwers will also have a double chance in the second day struggle in the shotput.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	46	28	.622
Chicago	43	27	.614
Pittsburgh	41	33	.554
Cincinnati	38	33	.535
New York	39	34	.534
Boston	34	41	.453
Philadelphia	27	46	.370
Brooklyn	24	50	.324

Results July 6

No games scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	51	23	.689
Detroit	41	33	.554
Boston	42	34	.553
Washington	40	35	.533
Cleveland	39	37	.513
Chicago	35	38	.479
Philadelphia	24	48	.333
St. Louis	23	47	.329

Results July 6

No games scheduled.

Bolles at Cornell

ITHACA, N. Y., July 7 (AP)—Tom Bolles, the University of Washington freshman crew coach, who has been mentioned as a possible successor to Jim Wray, inspected Cornell's rowing facilities yesterday. Bolles has been in charge of the Huskies' yearlings since 1927.

1937 Game in Washington

Next year's all-Star baseball classic will be played in Griffith Stadium, Washington, it was decided last night at a meeting of American and National League officials in the Copley-Plaza. It will be the fifth classic.

Wykoff in Last Amateur Sprints

Preparing for Olympic Final Trials; Will Coach in Fall

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—The man who holds the recognized world record for the 100-yard dash, fair-haired Frank Wykoff of Carpinteria, Calif., says he will run his last amateur race in America here Saturday.

Wycoff, a member of the 1928 United States Olympic team, now manual training teacher at Carpinteria High School, will become the school's head coach next autumn and thus end his amateur career. He is here preparing for the final Olympic trials at the Randall's Island stadium.

Although he is only 27, Wykoff is virtually forgotten in the parade of younger and faster stars. Modest and smiling, he does not seem to mind.

"They pay off on what you can do right now; not what you could do. And the best I've done for the 100 meters in a long time is 10.5," he said.

The experts figure he will have to do better than that to get into the finals of Saturday's tryouts.

Wykoff's world record of 9.4 made in 1930 stands alone in the books, although Ohio State's great speedster, Jesse Owens, equaled that mark last year. Owens' 9.4 has been accepted as an American record and submitted to the International Amateur Athletic Federation, which has not yet passed upon it.

Although Wykoff admits he has not been in good stride recently, there is no more determined athlete among the big group working out on the Randall's Island track.

He competed in the Olympics when he was a senior in high school, and he is experienced enough to know that you never can tell what is likely to happen in a foot race—especially as short a one as a 100-meter dash.

"I've got good reasons for wanting to come through," he said. "The people back home took up a collection to pay my expenses here, and you can bet your life I'll be giving everything I've got to win."

* * *

Several dozen other competitors worked out in the Randall's Island stadium for the first time yesterday. The runners were unanimous in praising the width, firmness and spring of the cinderpath and its sweeping curves.

* * *

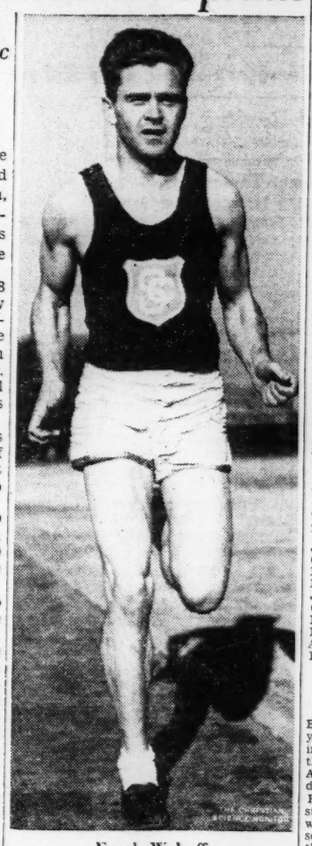
A few of the circles for field events were found a bit soft, and the pole vaulters asked that the socket which receives the poles be made about an inch lower.

* * *

Seven additional qualifiers for the final tryouts were named yesterday. Eulace Peacock, the Temple sprinter, and Ray Sears of Indianapolis were picked for their past performances.

* * *

The others, chosen because of their showings in the National A. A. U. championships, were Paul Mundy, New York; Joseph Patterson, Navy captain; Vernon Nelson, New Haven, Conn.; George Verrill, Rutgers, and Joshua Williamson, Atlantic City.



Frank Wykoff
Carpinteria (Calif.) Sprinter

Olympic Finance Market Tendency Turning Bullish

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—The Olympic financial market turned bullish today as the drive for funds, inspired by Sunday's announcement that $150,000 more was needed to send a full American team to Berlin, got under way.

A difference of opinion as to the cause of the shortage turned up as Jeremiah T. Mahoney, former A.A.U. president and leader of the Olympic "boycott" movement, said it was caused by the strong sentiment against participating in the games in Nazi Germany.

Gustavus T. Kirby, treasurer of the American Olympic committee, promptly denied the statement.

"The shortage of the Olympic funds shows very clearly that the American public will not support any team that is going to take part in any such Nazi propaganda as these games are," said Mahoney.

"We have approximately the same number of contributors to the Olympic fund as we have always had in the past. The big difference is that they are not giving as much. Men who used to hand over $500 now have come through with only $50," answered Kirby.

There were indications of a sell-out, bringing in $47,000, for the final men's track and field tryouts at the Randall's Island stadium Saturday and Sunday.

The University of Washington crew, which won the Olympic berth Sunday, received word from Seattle that the $4000 needed to finance its trip had been subscribed by Seattle citizens.

Avery Brundage, A. O. C. chairman, pointed out before leaving for Chicago that the track tryouts should provide a surplus, as expenses will be only $1200. The New York Park Department s giving the stadium without charge. Brundage also said about $25.000 was from special committees in various sections.

Bill Bingham, track committee chairman, said a prominent athletic club had promised $3000 for the track and field team, but he would not name the club for fear some other committee chairman might beat him to the money.

Word also was received of special funds being raised for the expenses of Glen Morris, Fort Collins, Colo., decathlon winner, and Kathlyn Kelly, South Carolina high jumper who was named as an alternate when the women's track and field team was cut to four members.

Bees Claim Warstler

Harold "Rabbit" Warstler, veteran infielder of the Philadelphia Athletics, has been claimed by the Bees via the waiver route. It was announced yesterday by President Bob Quinn of the Boston club. Warstler formerly played with the Red Sox. He will probably be used as a reserve infielder with the Bees.

Turnesa Has 71 In Early Round Of State Golf

Willie Turnesa, youngest of the golfing Turnesa brothers, a student at Holy Cross, led the early qualifiers in the state amateur golf tournament today. Strong crosswinds evidently raised havoc with many of the competitors and scores ran rather high.

Turnesa posted a 71, seven strokes better than the other scorers, who had 78 or better and lent conviction to the idea that an 84 or higher would qualify. Turnesa had three birdies to help his score, with fours at the long 7th and 10th holes and a two at the short 14th. The early scores:

A. W. Richards, United Shoe	83
Johnny Corcoran, Trapelo	84
Charles Berthel, Bellevue	83
E. L. Gates Jr., Brae Burn	84
Joe Keirce, Sandy Burr	78
Robert Anderson, Needham	87
Joseph Looney, Arlmont	89
James L. Martin, Segregansett	83
W. H. Donnelly, Sandy Burr	82
John J. Grady, United Shoe	83
Charles Gallagher, Wollaston	87
F. J. Warren, Brae Burn	86
P. B. Turner, Brae Burn	83
John P. Bushell, Winchester	85
Charles E. Mason, T. C. C.	86
Franklin Pfaelzer Jr., T. C. C.	85
Fred Hannon, Wollaston	80
Allan V. Ellis, T. C. C.	80
Frederick J. Crocker, Kittansett	86

Undine Barge Club Wins

PHILADELPHIA, July 7 (AP)—The Undine Barge Club of Philadelphia was announced yesterday as the winner of the club rowing championship of the United States in the regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen held Friday and Saturday on the Schuylkill River. Dr. L. O. Heiland, secretary of the Schuylkill navy, stated that Undine had won the title and with it the Julius Barnes trophy with a score of 32 points, equal to one quarter of the total of 368. The West Side Boat Club of Buffalo, champions in 1935 with 113 points, came in fourth this year with 31.

Where to Go for Luncheon · Tea · Dinner In Europe

FRANCE

PARIS

THE GRILLON
Grill-room
Cultured surroundings
Refined cooking
6 RUE BOISSY D'ANGLAS
NEAR PLACE DE LA CONCORDE

The Smart Set Goes to RUMPELMAYER

Teas and Luncheons—Cater for Weddings and Soirées, etc.
9, FAUBOURG SAINT-HONORÉ

Louis Sherry
6 ROND POINT DES CHAMPS ELYSEES

LIGHT LUNCHES · TEAS
ICE CREAM SODAS

PENY 3 and 16 Place de la Madeleine
LUNCH FOR FRS. 12. TEAS
SODA FOUNTAIN
American Layer Cakes a Specialty
Telephone: Anjou 06-75

Tudor Tea Rooms
at W. H. SMITH & SONS
248 rue de Rivoli, Paris
(near Place de la Concorde)
OVER THE BOOKSHOP
Delicious Anglo-American light meals

DANISH PASTRY SHOP
4 Avenue de l'Opéra
Cakes taken away or delivered Frs. 1.25
Scandinavian lunch. Frs. 12.-
Beverage and cake included. Tel. Opéra 08-28

ROUEN (Normandy)

ROUEN, NORMANDY
SEAFOOD DUFOUR
2 Place de la Basse-Vieille Tour
NO FUSS, but good & reasonable

STRASBOURG

«Chez Jules»
8 Quai Kellermann
(Ex-Head Waiter from Ciro's)
MODERATE PRICES

NANCY
(Meurthe-et-Moselle)

NANCY (Meurthe and Moselle)
WALTER
PLACE STANISLAS
FAMOUS CUISINE
REFINED SURROUNDINGS

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA

Restaurant du Nord
Lakeside Terrace
First Class Establishment
Grand Quai, 1st Floor.
Same Management:
RESTAURANT DU PARC DES EAUX-VIVES
Unique situation in most beautiful Geneva Park.
W. HAURI, Restaurateur

ENGLAND

LONDON

ODDENINO'S
The Centre of the World
HOTEL RESTAURANT AND BRASSERIE
Finest Cuisine in Europe.
Cabaret and Dancing in Restaurant
No Dress Regulations.
PICCADILLY CIRCUS, LONDON, W. 1
Telephone Regent 4080

THE TEA KETTLE
RESTAURANT and CAKE SHOP
6 Basil St., Knightsbridge, S. W. 3
Hours 10-6:30
Sundays 11-3
Luncheons Teas
Homemade Cakes
KENS. 8627

MAJESTIC
Well cooked 3-course Luncheon 1/9
4-course Dinner 2/3
Dainty Afternoon Teas with Delicious Pastries and Gateaux
All our pastries are guaranteed made with pure butter, no substitutes whatsoever used. Open daily including Sundays 9.0 a. m. to 10.0 p. m.
143 Kensington High St. Western 0572

STEWART'S RESTAURANTS
Quality Food at Modern Prices
Corner of Old Bond Street, Piccadilly
Regent Street, Victoria, Hampstead, Kensington
Bournemouth, Oxford and Eastbourne

THE THISTLE TEA ROOMS LTD
33 HAYMARKET LUNCHEONS TEAS HIGH TEAS
3 TOTHILL ST VICTORIA ST LUNCHEONS TEAS

"MRS · BROWN'S"
LITTLE TEA SHOP LUNCHES TOO Ltd.
36 Wardour Street
Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1.
Phone Gerrard 5865
Dinners 6 to 8:30 p. m.

THE SPANIELETTA
now at
56 Wigmore Street, W. 1
Telephone Welbeck 7553
for
LUNCH, TEA or DINNER

Rendezvous Restaurant
45 DEAN STREET, W. 1
Have you dined with us lately?
Book Tables Phone Gerrard 3464
Open on Sundays

CANTERBURY

Elizabeth
Light Luncheons, Afternoon Teas.
Real Cream Ices, Home-made Cakes.
46 St. George's Place, CANTERBURY

AUSTRIA

SALZBURG, AUSTRIA

RESTAURANT ZUR TRAUBE
LINZERGASSE 2
In the centre of the town.
Good plain cuisine, moderate prices.
Proprietor: Caij. Fischinger

Albert Posch
CONDITOREI - CAFE
LINZERGASSE 26
Finest and Largest Concern of the Town

RESTAURANT-CAFE
ELECTRIC ELEVATOR
up the Mönchsberg
Glorious view of the town.
Hot and cold meals at all times of the day.
English spoken. On parle français

Business and Industry

Insured Home Mortgages in Half Year Exceed 1935 Total

Commerce and Finance

World Gold Output Up 6 P. C.; Silver Gains After Slump

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Special attention is given, in the latest statistics of the League of Nations, to the production of gold and silver throughout the world.

The extraordinary increase of gold extraction is one of the most notable phenomena of the period following 1929. With the slump in trade and the uncertainty of monetary values, there was a rapid development of gold mining. It would seem that the more countries went off the gold standard, the more was gold sought.

Its value, expressed in national currencies, naturally shot up and therefore stimulated production. People who could afford it bought gold ingots to hoard in the hope that if there was a financial upheaval at least their ingots would remain at their former value. National banks, especially in countries which abandoned the gold measuring wand, by a curious paradox were persistent and heavy purchasers of the precious metal.

World Output Up 6 P. C.

So we are informed by the statisticians that the gold production in the world, apart from Russia, for which no precise information is available, amounted in 1936 to some 770,000 kilograms, having risen by nearly 6 per cent compared with 1934, and by about 33 per cent compared with 1929.

The total for 1935, says the report, represented somewhat over 500 million old U. S. A. gold dollars. The additional gold production of Russia is estimated according to different sources to have amounted to something between 150,000 and 170,000 kilograms (roughly 100 to 110 million gold dollars).

"The world's recorded central gold reserves," it continues, "excluding those of Russia, increased from about 12,530 million old gold dollars at the end of 1934 to about 12,760 million at the end of 1935, i.e. by some 230 million.

"Gold production in the Union of South Africa reached its peak in 1932 at 360,000 kilograms representing about 52 per cent of the world total excluding Russia; in 1935 it amounted to 335,000 kilograms or less than 44 per cent of the above total.

U. S. Output Up 14 Per Cent

"Canada and the U. S. A. increased their production by 10.5 per cent and 14 per cent, respectively, in 1935 when they accounted each for about 13 per cent of the total as compared with 10 per cent and 11 per cent, respectively, in 1929. The share of all the remaining gold producers (apart from Russia) which are constantly increasing in number, rose from about 23 per cent in 1929 to over 30 per cent in 1935."

Silver, which, on the other hand, had declined, now shows a tendency to rise again. It is stated that the world production of silver dropped from 8243 tons in 1929 to 5176 tons in 1932. It rose to some 6600 tons by 1935. The last year's output was about 14 per cent larger than that of the preceding year. In the United States and Peru it increased in 1935 by roughly one half and in Japan by 16 per cent, while in Mexico and Canada the increase was slight.

The shares of the principal producers in the world total for 1935 are given as follows (the figures in brackets refer to 1929): Mexico, 35.6 per cent (41.0); U. S. A., 22.5 per cent (23.0); Canada, 7.8 per cent (8.7); Peru, 7.4 per cent (8.1); rest of the world, 26.7 per cent (19.2).

"As in the case of gold," remarks the report, "smaller producers are gaining in relative importance."

20½ YEARS
Consecutive Dividends
on a
New England Operating Utility
Preferred Stock Yielding
Better than 6%
Particulars on request.
HODGDON & COMPANY
Investment Securities
10 POST OFFICE SQUARE
BOSTON, MASS.

Cambridgeport Savings Bank
Incorporated 1853
Central Sq., Cambridge
Deposits Received By Mail
INTEREST BEGINS
JULY 10

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Home Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	July 15
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	July 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	July 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	July 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1

Class I Roads' Net Operating Income Has Good Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—During the first five months of 1936 Class I railroads in the United States had a net railway operating income of $187,931,355 which was at the annual rate of return of 2.17 per cent of their property investment, according to the Association of American Railroads.

For the first five months of 1935 the roads' net railway operating income was $160,673,752 or 1.85 per cent on their property investment.

Gross operating revenues for the first five months of 1936 totaled $1,542,237,353 compared with $1,354,207,876 for the same period in 1935, an increase of 13.9 per cent. Operating expenses for the first five months of 1936 amounted to $1,179,569,875 compared with $1,043,395,594 for the same period in 1935, an increase of 13 per cent.

Class I railroads in the first five months of 1936 paid $121,825,928 in taxes compared with $100,861,270 in the same period in 1935, or an increase of 20.8 per cent. For the month of May alone, the tax bill of the Class I railroads amounted to $27,403,968 an increase of $6,647,520 or 32 per cent above the same month in 1935.

Thirty Class I railroads failed to earn expenses and taxes in the first five months of 1936, of which 9 were in the eastern district, 5 in the southern, and 16 in the western district.

May Iron and Steel Product Exports Up

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department says that May exports of iron and steel products continued well above those of May, 1935, both in volume and in value, although somewhat less than in April.

The totals were 97,511 tons valued at $7,388,962, for May, 1936, and 65,650 tons valued at $4,643,878 for May, 1935.

Iron and steel products for the first five months of this year were well above export totals for the similar period in 1935.

Home Financing Insured by FHA Breaks Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Home financing by private capital under the insured mortgage system has broken all records during the first half of this year, according to Stewart McDonald, Federal Housing Administrator.

Commitments to insure home mortgages made by the Federal Housing Administration during the first half of 1936 exceeded the entire total of 1935. From January 1 up to and including June 30, 1936, the dollar volume was $175,543,754, as compared with $168,854,582 for all of 1935. The Housing Administration makes such commitments when it accepts mortgages for insurance.

June Active Month

The statement further reveals that June figures in home mortgage commitments outstripped those of any other month since the passage of the National Housing Act. The previous record was $35,399,760 in May, 1936. June commitments amounted to $48,250,655, a gain of $12,850,895 over May.

Up to and including June 30, the total volume of private capital represented in commitments amounted to $344,422,486 for 85,593 mortgages. Rejections amounted to $95,793,831, while the balance of mortgages in process including conditional commitments, amounted to $54,959,791.

Many Big Operations

Large scale housing operations which are not included in the total of home mortgages accepted for insurance, showed a similar gain during the first half of 1936. Mortgage commitments on these projects amounted to $20,482,158 on Jan. 1, 1936, while on June 30 they totaled $43,308,358.

Modernization and repair notes, insured by the Housing Administration and distinguished from the mortgage totals, amounted in June to $13,098,392. The grand total since inauguration of this part of the program is 1,086,423 notes for $395,882,687.

As of June 30 the grand total of all reached $934,367,153, all private capital. The Federal Housing Administration lends no money.

News Notes—The Orient

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Rayon—Japanese production of rayon yarn continued to expand during the first quarter of this year. Total output amounted to 57,327,670 pounds, compared with 54,882,135 pounds for the last quarter of 1935 and 41,074,950 pounds for the first three months of 1935. Because of the rate of overproduction the Japanese Rayon Association has decided to further curtail production by about 10 per cent, but it is felt in the industry that even more drastic measures will have to be taken in the near future. It is estimated that there is a 35 per cent excess supply of rayon yarn available at the present time, with little hope held out for an increase in domestic consumption.

Trade With Siam—Japan is endeavoring to improve its trade relations with Siam. A short time ago a Japanese economic mission arrived in Bangkok to confer with Siamese officials concerning the sale of Japanese goods and the investment of capital in Siam. The mission was also reported as endeavoring to arrange for a supply of raw materials from Siam, particularly cotton, rubber and tin.

Sauerkraut—Sauerkraut which closely resembles the German product is now being produced by a Yokohama food-canning company which has been conducting research in this field for about three years. The sauerkraut is being exported to all parts of the world and it is reported locally that orders have been received from Germany for several thousand cases.

Chemicals—Japan's export trade in chemicals and related products increased slightly during the first quarter of the current year as compared with the like three months of 1935, but imports were about 70 per cent higher. The total value of Japan's chemical exports during the first quarter of 1936 is recorded at $7,435,000, an increase of $18,000 over the like period last year and a gain of 20 per cent over the 1934 period. Imports in the first 1936 quarter were valued at $14,990,000, against $8,826,000 in the like 1935 quarter.

Chinese Exports—China's export trade with the United States registered an appreciable advance in the first quarter of this year, compared with the like 1935 period. The aggregate value of declared exports to the United States from China in the January-March period of 1936 was $22,930,395, an increase of 38 per cent over the like 1935 total. The commodities showing the largest increases included goat and lamb skins, tung oil, raw cotton and carpet wool.

Radio—A high-power short-wave broadcasting station is to be constructed in the vicinity of Nanking to augment the present medium wave length station at that point. The Chinese Broadcasting Administration recently awarded to the British Marconi Company the contract for constructing the station. It will require two years to build and it is said that it will be more powerful than the present British Empire Broadcasting Station in Daventry. About 70,000 radio receiving sets have been registered in China during the past two years.

Paper—The United States was the leading supplier of paper and woodpulp to China during 1935. Total imports into China under this classification in 1935 amounted to $17,406,000, an increase of 18 per cent over 1934. The United States accounted for $3,060,000 or 18 per cent of the total, followed by Japan with 15 per cent, Germany 14 per cent and Canada 13 per cent. Imports from the United States during 1935 increased 66 per cent over 1934. Imports of all kinds of paper into China in the first two months of the current year amounted to $1,824,000, a decrease of 35 per cent compared with the like period of 1935.

Philippine Imports—There was a slight decline in the United States share in Philippine import trade during 1935 and a corresponding increase for Japan. Total imports into the Philippines in 1935 were valued at $85,524,000, an increase of 2.4 per cent over 1934. The United States accounted for $54,366,000, or 63.57 per cent in 1935 against $54,375,000 and 65.04 per cent in 1934. Imports from Japan advanced from $10,346,000, or 12.37 per cent in 1934 to $12,176,500 or 14.23 per cent in 1935. Philippine imports from Australia and the Netherlands increased in 1935, while imports from Germany, Great Britain, China and a few other countries showed declines.

Electrical Imports—The growing use of electricity in the Philippines in the past few years has resulted in increased imports into that market of electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances. The upward trend was interrupted in 1935 when imports were valued at $2,153,668, compared with $2,170,098 in 1934 and $1,625,898 in 1933. The decrease, however, appears to have been due mainly to the heavy imports in 1934, which brought about an increase in stocks. The United States continues to obtain the bulk of the business, accounting for 86.4 per cent of the total imports in 1935.

Perfumery—The manufacture of soaps and perfumery in Manila will be undertaken by a company which has been organized by a group of Spanish-Filipino sugar interests. The company expects to begin to manufacture perfumery within six months but it will require from 10 to 12 months to install the machinery for the making of soap. The firm plans to purchase its essential oils in France, but expects to import bottles and other equipment and supplies from the United States. The company hopes to develop an export market for its products in such countries as China, Straits Settlements and Netherlands Indies.

Milk—British Malaya has the largest per capita consumption of canned milk of any country in the world. Total imports of all types of canned milk and cream into this market during 1935 amounted to 1,237,919 cases valued at $4,434,000. Sweetened condensed milk comprises the great bulk of the canned milk imports. Large quantities of this item are re-exported from Singapore to Borneo, Sumatra and the outer Dutch islands. It is estimated that the annual consumption of sweetened condensed milk in British Malaya ranges between 800,000 and 900,000 cases a year. There are also large imports of evaporated and powdered milk.

Broker-Dealer Issue Shows Wide Gulf Between 'Street' and SEC

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Article I

NEW YORK—Washington reports have it that the Securities and Exchange ommission, scanning the reports of the reaction of Wall Street to its long-delayed broker-dealer segregation report of June 20, was surprised to note that the principal objection of the Street was not to the specific recommendation of the Commission, but to the underlying philosophy, particularly in reference to the combination of broker and dealer function in the same person or house, and also to the social value of unadulterated speculation.

It is becoming evident to the Street, however, that fundamental questions are gradually coming to the surface as federal regulators pursue their ambitious programs. Wall Streeters find their way in the stratosphere of economic generalities with some difficulty and even more distrust, but they are beginning to feel that something more serious is at stake than the specific fate of the floor trader of the security broker-dealer. An effort is being made to reorganize the Street according to a set of values with which it finds itself by no means in agreement.

These fundamental questions revolve about the economic value of four important matters. They are (1) the complete segregation of the function of principal and agent, i.e. of broker and dealer; (2) overhead economies; the reduction of service costs to the investor by the discharge of several functions under a single roof or by a single man; (3) liquidity; i. e., the maintenance of broad markets with small spreads between bid and asked which investors can get in and out of without difficulty; (4) speculation; the value in investors' markets of in-and-out trading by speculators who ride their guesses only very briefly compared with the so-called "bona fide investor".

Sees Conflict of Interest

The segregation is at least several years old. It was applied in the Banking Act of 1933 in the divorce of commercial from investment banking. It is proposed by the commission in the recent report on corporate trustees, recommending that the corporate trust function be wholly segregated from straight commercial banking. The abstract principle is uncompromisingly applied by the commission in its segregation report to the security business in the following words:

"The combination of the broker and dealer functions in the same individual or firm involves a conflict of interest which is provocative of abuse of the fiduciary relationship inherent in the brokerage function."

Of this fact abundant proof was provided in the Pecora investigation. Sharp practices, unethically and sometimes illegally combining these functions unbeknown to the customer or the public, were shown to have occurred in nearly every branch of the security business. This was the basis of the original intent of the brain trusters who wrote the first draft of the stock market control bill in 1934, which was to run a scalpel through the whole security business, splitting apart the dealer from the broker. It was only on the vehement protests of Wall Street representatives that the bill was ultimately changed to require, not segregation, but a studied report on the matter from the SEC some 18 months later, i. e. last January.

Redress Already Available

Those who do not consider these revelations of widespread abuses as sufficient grounds for segregation point out that long-established law prohibits a person or firm from acting as a principal while giving the impression of acting as an agent or broker. They say this gives sufficient legal basis for public redress. They also express the faith that Wall Street is likely to police itself better as a result of recent experience with the public's reactions. As to the possibility that the customer may misunderstand or deceive himself they assert that the ancient principle 'Let the buyer beware' is still a better principle for trade than the effort to protect the security buyer even against his own gullibility under the principle of "let the seller beware" implied in the Securities Exchange Act.

The overhead economies urged in favor of the honest combination of broker and dealer is of course principally evident in the case of smaller exchanges and houses. At the conference on the segregation issue, last October between the Association of Stock Exchanges and the SEC, representatives of several smaller exchanges informed the commission that if their members had to confine themselves to a single classification, as for example either a brokerage house or an investment house, or either a floor broker or a floor trader, these exchanges would have to go out of business, or else the commissions and spreads charged the customers would have to be increased greatly.

Value of Liquidity

The merits of the overhead argument, together with the implicit way in which it is accepted in the Street, are so obvious that the commission, in its segregation report was forced to answer it with the rather lame comment that "too often arguments advanced to justify the existence of the dual function show merely the sum total of the services rendered by the exercise independently of broker and dealer functions, and do not show advantages or disadvantages, to the investor inherent in the combination of those functions"—whatever that means.

Liquidity is another value over which the commission and the Street strongly disagree. The Street asserts that it is of decided value to investors to be able to sell without driving the price down and buy without driving it up. Very astute practices are sometimes necessary, even on the New York Stock Exchange itself, when large security buyers like insurance companies and wealthy investors wish to "accumulate a line" or sell off a large block of stock or bonds. Speculators, floor traders, and at least two of the closest-knit com-

Raw Cotton Price Rise Sends Cloth Markets Higher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 7—Active buying featured the preholiday period in cotton gray goods markets, but the demand for goods quieted down late Friday and was only moderately active yesterday. Sales for the past week again exceeded production, by about 50 per cent in the print cloth section, while the sheeting division managed to sell its entire week's loom output.

Prices again moved upward throughout the list, driven by the upward surge of raw cotton prices. Quick delivery cotton, especially in the better qualities and the longer fibered varieties were very scarce and hard to find.

Mills using shorter stapled cotton were able to take business in greater volume, but even in the coarse goods section of the market, many manufacturers were slow to commit their output more htan 60 days ahead.

Print Cloths Advance

In the print cloth division prices were up another eighth of a cent almost throughout the entire list. Raw cotton quotations are also up enough to balance this advance, so that gray goods buyers showed no hesitation in meeting the higher levels.

Standard 39 inch four yard 80 squares sold in liberal quantities on Friday and late Thursday at 7⅝ cents as compared with the previous level of 7½ cents. Many mills today and yesterday were holding out for 7¾ cents. Likewise on 39 inch 4.75 yard 68x72s there was trading at 6½ cents followed by some sales on Friday and again this week at 6⅝ cents.

Narrow print cloths were active, too, and were showing pronounced tendencies to advance in price.

Sheetings were active throughout the general list, with narrow sheetings fully covering the current week's output in point of sales. Prices were generally firmer.

Twills Active and Higher

Carded broadcloths were active and moved up an eighth on most numbers. The 100x60s sold heavily at 7½ cents and later were moved in good quantity at 7⅝ cents. On 80x60s there were several million yards taken up at 6⅛ cents, followed by good sized buying at 6¼.

Narrow drills were lagging a bit in sales, but were holding firm. Wider goods were more active and stiffened fractionally as to price. Osnaburgs were not so active.

Trading in carded yarn specialty fabrics, such as Bedford Cords, gabardines, suedes and similar goods, took place in good volume and at higher prices.

In the fabrics made of combed yarns there was an even more pronounced upward swing in prices. More business was available than fine goods mills cared to take.

Combed broadcloths were up a quarter to half a cent a yard, and are selling very stiffly now at 11 cents as compared with 9¼ to 9½ cents only two to three weeks ago on 128x68s and 136sx60s. The 144x76s brought 12½ cents.

Combed lawns received considerable attention from buyers and prices edged up an eighth and held the advance. The 40 inch 76x72s sold at 7 cents and the 40 inch 88x80s at 8 cents.

Fancies of various kinds were in demand, particularly box loom goods.

Increase of 28,000 Telephones in June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

THE American Telephone & Telegraph Company reports an increase of 28,000 telephones in use in the Bell system in June, as compared with the previous month.

This reported increase is in direct contrast with a year ago, when there was a decrease of 8300 for the month. At the end of June of this year there were 14,230,000 telephones in service, against 13,579,000 a year ago.

For the first half of 1936 there was a net gain of 384,700 stations in the system, compared with a net gain of 201,100 stations in the like 1935 period.

June is generally the poorest month from the viewpoint of telephone development and losses are the rule. Indications are that for the full year probably 650,000 or 700,000 stations can be added, as compared with the 461,000 net gain of last year and 298,000 in 1934.

Commodity Prices Mount as Drought Costs Are Weighed

CHICAGO (AP)—Grain prices have risen 10 to 18 cents a bushel, butter and eggs fractions to 4 cents a pound and hogs and cattle about 75 cents a hundredweight in the past three weeks during which the drought has been the major market factor.

Comparison of the market prices of the major farm commodities showed all values sharply higher than a year ago excepting only two items, corn and cattle. Current prices also are the higest of the season, with few exceptions.

Wheat prices, 10 cents higher than a week ago and 25 cents above a year ago, are double the quotation at this time in 1931. Since June 1, wheat has gained 22 cents a bushel.

Butter futures are quoted at the highest level since January, 1930, and are more than 9 cents higher than a year ago.

The following table illustrates the farm commodities price advance in the past three weeks during which drought was the major market factor:

	July 6	June 17	Yr. Ago
Wheat, July	1.05⅞	87¾	80
Corn, July	76⅛	62	81½
Oats, July	35⅞	25⅜	33¼
Rye, July	73⅛	57⅛	42¾
Butter, November	33⅝	29⅛	24½
Eggs, October	25⅝	25⅛	23¼
Hogs, top	11.15	10.25	9.90
Cattle, top	9.75	9.00	12.60

The following is a five-year comparison:

	July 6, 1936	July 7, 1935	July 7, 1934	July 7, 1931
Wheat, July	1.05⅞	80	88⅞	55⅜
Corn, July	76⅛	81½	57	60
Hogs, top	11.15	9.90	5.00	7.45

Unexpected Upturn In Hardware Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Hardware sales during June showed an unexpected increase over May, declares Hardware Age, and the general morale of the buying public seems not disturbed either by politics or by the weather.

The recently noted increasing trend of the hardware store's sales toward "comfort" items—not to say luxuries, has continued and is very notable as to summer goods.

The FIRST
NATIONAL BANK of
BOSTON
1784 ★ 1936

A CONDENSED STATEMENT of CONDITION
Covering all Offices and Foreign Branches
as of June 30, 1936

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	$267,954,887.40
United States Government Securities	141,506,899.87
State and Municipal Securities	32,184,835.92
Collateral Demand Loans to Banks and Brokers	24,488,807.37
Loans, Discounts and Investments	261,833,243.90
Banking Houses	13,459,163.31
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances	7,699,935.69
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches	283,325.96
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets	2,896,627.78
Total	$752,307,727.20

LIABILITIES

Capital	$27,812,500.00	
Surplus and Profits	48,607,456.08	$76,419,956.08
Reserves, including Interest, Taxes, Dividend, Unearned Discount, and Contingencies		12,724,079.34
Acceptances Executed for Customers		8,451,120.28
Endorser on Acceptances and Foreign Bills Sold		1,506,136.53
Deposits		653,206,434.97
Total		$752,307,727.20

The figures of Old Colony Trust Company, which is beneficially owned by the stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.

Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Busoni's Letters to His Wife

By **H. H. Stuckenschmidt**

Berlin

FERRUCCIO BUSONI was one of the most fascinating figures in the history of modern music. The range of his interests, which went far beyond the purely musical and embraced all the arts, was felt by everyone who approached him. As composer, as one of the most highly gifted pianists since Franz Liszt, as musical essayist, or even as poet and draftsman, the complete originality of his conceptions and power of imagination never failed him.

A great deal of his charm was due to the immediate effect of his words. Only a fragment of what Busoni had to say is contained in his writings and compositions. Yet, like so many other productive talents, he was one of those who love to express themselves through letters; a form which, with them, becomes a work of art. Like Liszt, Hans von Bülow and Richard Wagner, it was in his personal correspondence that he found the most pregnant formula for his thoughts.

Gerda Busoni, his partner in life from 1890 and mother of both his sons, is a Swede of exceptional attainments and genuine kindliness who shared his artistic enthusiasms. While her husband was on tour from 1895 to 1923 she was the recipient of some 800 letters. A selection from these confidential communications has now been published by Friedrich Schnapp (Rotapfel-Verlag, Erlenbach-Zurich). They are among the most important musical documents in existence. A period of more than 28 years is covered, during which the arts experience the most far-reaching developments.

* * *

Even in his letters Busoni spoke little of his piano playing. In one of the earliest, however (July 20, 1898), he gives 12 rules for practicing which contain the essence of Busoni's technique; for instance: "Study everything and make each thing as if it were of the greatest difficulty; try to grasp the early études from the standpoint of the virtuoso. You will be astonished to find how difficult it is to play a Czerny, a Cramer and even a Clementi study." Or, again: "Bach is the foundation of piano playing. Liszt, the apex. Both of them will make Beethoven possible for you." The following is a genuine Busonian expression in which his tendency to the paradoxical is united to a capacity for formulating the profoundest things in the simplest language: "Before everything else there must be technique. This is to help to conceal the difficulties. Difficulties must be hidden so that the musical thread, one end of which is held by the player and the other by the listener, is kept taut" (Oct. 21, 1909).

Busoni says a great deal about his own development. Every birthday is an occasion for a résumé of his achievements during the past year. He registers his changing tastes (Aug. 2, 1907): "This summer I was able to confirm the greatest progress in my development. In my musical tastes, firstly I conquered Schumann and Mendelssohn; Liszt I misunderstood, then worshipped, and finally admired with more calm; Wagner I antagonized, was astounded by him and, Latin as I am, was again repelled by him."

Of greater importance are his general observations on music, on its late maturity in comparison with other arts (an idea which recurs in his "Entwurf einer neuen Aesthetik der Tonkunst"). From Los Angeles Busoni gives the results of his lucid reflections on melody, which, he believes, holds the future of music: "Immateriality is the essential nature of music . . . it will reverberate with ever richer and sublimer melodies" (March 15, 1911).

* * *

The irony and astuteness of his observations are particularly noticeable in his criticisms of contemporary composers. There is an extraordinary analysis of Richard Strauss after hearing the "Sinfonia Domestica" on board an American liner (March 27, 1904): "Strauss has decided talent and is highly gifted. Polyphony and movement are to him a necessary element . . . Constant interruptions and beginning again. Triviality in lyricism and folk idioms . . . An amazing facility for complicating and magnifying the unimportant." In these words almost everything is said. Of Scriabin he says: "Chopin also aspired to the heroic, but, on the whole, he kept within his own element. Scriabin does violence to his own nature and writes big scores. I do not think they are alive but I respect Scriabin's high aims."

The number of famous musicians with whom he comes in personal contact is prodigious. And he never fails in brilliant characterization—of Artur Schnabel, Yvette Guilbert, Eugen Ysaye, Vladimir de Pachmann, Pablo de Sarasate, Gustav Mahler, Arthur Bodanzky and Arturo Toscanini. The last-named, especially, fascinated him. From New York (Feb. 28, 1911) he writes: "Toscanini is the most intelligent musician I have met so far, with perhaps the exception of Strauss. Immensely vital, quick, far-seeing and artistic . . . His memory is a phenomenon . . . This is, however, no hindrance to his other faculties, as is usually the way with such exceptional cases. He had just been studying the very complicated score of Dukas's 'Ariane et Barbebleu' and was to give a rehearsal—by heart—the next morning!"

* * *

His meetings in Paris with Gabriele d'Annunzio, when they discuss their mutual plans for opera, make stimulating reading. "I met d'Annunzio at his home, 11 rue Bassano. He was dressed in a Japanese lady's dressing-gown and looked very pale and serious. He reminded one of Mephistopheles receiving his pupil." Before Busoni's portrait was painted by Boccioni his interest was aroused by Marinetti and the Futurists. In 1912 he saw their exhibition in London and remarks on the "thrilling impression" and feels "cheered and refreshed." He meets the dancers, Ida Rubinstein and Isadora Duncan, in both of them his clear-sighted intuition recognizes the artistic and the artificial, what is true and what is pose.

G. Bernard Shaw visits him in London, and it is exciting to see the sparring between these two mutually interested but dissimilar men. Shaw, the ironic sceptic, against Busoni, the romantic, until Shaw's sheath of ice melts under Busoni's music.

Busoni's career took him through many countries. Italy, his native country, and Germany, the home of his choice, were the most important scenes of his activities. Many of his finest letters, however, had their origin in the United States, where Busoni made several concert tours. As a genuine cosmopolitan, at home in all cultures of the globe, he suffered greatly during the war. It was therefore symbolic that he should have spent 1914-1916 in Zurich, in neutral Switzerland. Later, he became once more the vital promoter of the re-awakening forces of art.

Youth, eternal youth, pervades the memory of this great modern musician. And a breath of youth, freshness and fascinating vitality breathes through these letters which give such an admirable picture of his character.

Murray K. Keyes

"Family Group in a Landscape"; the Figures by Franz Hals, the Landscape by Vermeer

Midwestern Artists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

A COLLECTION of paintings by midwestern artists, now on exhibition at the Vanguard Gallery, is representative of such rural and village scenes as one might see in certain regions of Missouri, southern Illinois, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma and Colorado. These artists, distinctively American in training and conception, have eschewed, it is obvious, merely pretty painting: their bid is for strength, satire and a certain apt brevity of expression—a conditioning which sometimes just escapes the dullness of platitude.

The strength of repression which Joseph P. Vorst shows in his three paintings is notable. "Missouri Mules" smacks of the Missouri earth: three animals are desecending a hillside to join a fourth drinking at a pool. The house and barn are at the top of the hill. "Hill Farmers" and "Cotton Pickers" are extremely well presented. Mr. Vorst is of the St. Louis group of painters.

Alexandra Galston's "Paper Hanger" is a remarkable instance of economy in the presentment of subject matter. The workman sways rhythmically as he draws the paste-bush across the sheets of unrolled wallpaper. Not much else is shown, but the effect is conclusive. Alexandra Galston also is a St. Louis artist. Pleasantly satirical is the "Band Concert," by John Gorbutt of Topeka, Kan. The village band, in red coats, is discoursing music from a crude bandstand. The bright illumination from the ceiling discloses amusing details of the concert. The out-of-doors audience barely emerges into view.

A striking picture is "Picking Up Coal," by Joseph Meert of Kansas City. At the foot of a hill is an impoverished woman picking up bits of coal. At the top of the hill, with a place in the sun, is a home of obvious plenty. The treatment is interesting. The grotesque realism of a "Walkathon," by Glen Colton of Wichita, Kansas, is a record, satirically conveyed, of one of the most amazing submissions of a "perverse generation." The painter is singularly apt in holding the proceeding up to ridicule. "Saturday Auction" and "Old Cider Press," two canvases by Miriam McKinnie of Edwardsville, Ill., are stongly presented, particularly the auction scene—a scene which has made it posible for the painter to convey something of a study in faces.

Felix Jones of Colorado Springs, Colo., has two paintings which are of considerable interest—"Ohrvall's Valley," a street scene, and "New Smoke," a rhapsody of colors. Mr. Jones is one of the most "modern" painters in this group. Frederick Shane, Kansas City, has contributed five pictures—"Boone County Native," "Slag Heap," "Ladies' Chorus," "Keasy Coates Bluff, Kansas City" and "The Scavenger." "Ladies' Chorus" is amusing in the energetic pesentment of chorus singing, with a woman accompanist and a woman conductor.

* * *

Lawrence Adams of Columbia, Mo., also has contributed five pictures—"Pedagogues," "Man in an Engineer's Cap," "Missouri Farmer," "Serving an Eviction Notice" and "The Alley." Rudolph Tandler of Elsah, Ill., has a study of the "St. Louis Harbor" and a well conceived picture of Elsah, entitled "Waiting for the Local."

Undeniably the St. Louis contributors dominate the exhibition. Such works as Eloise Long Wells's "Life on the Mississippi," E. Parks's "Ozark Children," Marie Taylor's "St. Louis Skyline," Janet Johns's "Hillbilly," Aimée Schweig's "Wheat," Alvin Meteiman's "The Old Worker" and a number of others are of importance. Certainly J. Baare Turnbull's "5:15 Local"—showing a winter scene with the passage of a train blocking "traffic," and other details of the street of a modern village—is an impressive conveyance of a scene which easily might have been devoid of distinction.

Bernice Singer's "Tree of Life" is one of the best things in the collection. Hanging on a clothes tree are the frayed hat and worn coat of a workingman. On the floor is seen a pair of broken shoes. A canvas glove protrudes from the pocket of the coat. Perhaps the strongest picture in the exhibition is Joe Jones's "Condemned." It is the portrait of a Negress whose hard, cruel face is surmounted by a mass of straight grayish hair. With folded arms she stands against a brick wall which bears the legend "Danger."

* * *

A recent exhibition at the Public Library of batiks by Savo Radulovich possessed qualities of conception and design which made it something of an antithesis to the collection by the midwestern artists. Mr. Radulovich, who was born in Serbia, but whose life has been spent for the most part in the United States, is deeply interested in the legends and heroes of his native country. Much of this exhibition consisted of a rendering into batik expression of the drama and poetry of Serbian history and legend. In three of the batiks design and treatment are of extraordinary power and beauty.

"The Maid of Kosovo" is masterly. The picture is dominated by the stern visage of a woman, who is holding a slain warrior in her arms. The tone is of rich purplish blue. In the background is seen a blood-red frieze symbolic of the heroes of the battlefield. Another batik is of Banovitch Strahenya the Fearless. The warrior is resting the beaked end of a notched sword upon the ground, and one hand partly conceals his bearded face. Much of the work is done in a fiery and savage red. The third major batik is said to be the largest ever made. It is 9x12. In it the artist has not confined himself to a single subject: he has interwoven a number of legends, and bound them together in the language of symbolism. The remaining 17 batiks are of smaller design, and they strongly and beautifully treat of a wide variety of subjects.

A Survey of Landscape Painting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

AT THE San Francisco Museum of Art a survey of landscape painting from the sixteenth century to the end of the nineteenth is on view.

The exhibition contains some first-class canvases from famous collections. The paintings were arranged to show the succession of moods that have dominated European artists since the High Renaissance. These moods dictated both content and treatment; they gave a certain unity to the work of artists living in one era.

In the earliest landscape paintings figures loomed large. Later they diminished in importance as the landscape came to be the center of attraction. But without "human" or at least "animal interest" a landscape was considered dull.

A sixteenth-century painting is "Susannah and the Elders" by Bassano, the Italian artist whose influence El Greco acknowledged. Here the eye of the spectator, after lingering on the three figures, is carried toward the formal garden and beyond it to the horizon.

The human element is still important in "Madonna and Child with Figures in Landscape," by Murillo, the Spanish painter of the seventeenth century.

Another painting of this period is "Dutch Family in a Landscape"; its figures were painted by Frans Hals, its landscape by Vermeer. These Dutch and Flemish artists depicted the flat yet attractive landscapes of the Lowlands, and scenes of everyday life. They became the unsurpassed masters of genre.

* * *

Indicative of certain tendencies in northern European painting are "Fantastic Landscape," by the Flemish artist Matsys, where the vast vista with its tiny human figures gives a feeling of melancholy; and "Norwegian Landscape With Waterfalls," by the Dutch artist van Everdingen, who has captured a mystical aspect of the northern land. "Ceres," by the German painter Elsheimer, is remarkable for its emotional treatment of light and shade. In this respect Elsheimer is conceded to be a forerunner of Rembrandt.

These artists carry one into the seventeenth century—the century noted for the emergence of the "grand style" of landscape painting. Here the most noted contributions were made by France. One finds in the exhibition "Landscape With Figures," by Claude Lorrain, sometimes called "the father of landscape." His painting shows a balanced composition, finished line, characteristic receding planes, a masterly handling of light and a classical orderliness and restraint. In the same classical intellectual tradition are the earlier canvases by Millet and the two landscape studies by Gaspard Poussin.

In the eighteenth century landscape painting became superficial and decorative. Francesco Zuccarelli is represented by a "Landscape" that is typical of the epoch. It might be the setting for a sylvan scene in a theater.

City scenes suggestive of stage settings for operas, with forced light placed at the artist's whim, are found in the "romantic" painting of Hubert Robert, "Ancient Ruin With Figures" and in Pannini's "View of Rome."

Magnasco's "Fantastic Landscape" is romantic also, but more interesting. It is painted in a freer style, shows imagination and an absence of theatrical neatness and artificiality. Wilson, the English painter, followed the Italian classical tradition in his handling of space and color; his individuality showed itself in his treatment of atmosphere, as can be seen from his painting "Waterfall Near Tivoli." His art exerted an important influence upon later English landscape painters and, through them, upon the early French impressionists.

When one mentions Gainsborough, one thinks of portraits. Yet this famous English artist is said to have preferred painting landscapes. His lovely creation, "Woodland Landscape with Cattle," wherein he glorifies the English countryside; shows him an out-and-out romantic.

* * *

The romantic period ended and the naturalistic era began with the emergence of Constable, one of the most important men in the history of landscape painting. He may truly be called a forerunner of modern art. In this show he is represented by "Landscape"; "Landscape Sketch," which with its freedom and directness is almost modern in mood, and the "Wagon Fording a River," formerly in the Pierpont Morgan collection.

Romanticism lingered on in France, although the leader of the romantics, Delacroix, was deeply influenced by Constable's views on light and color. The Frenchman is represented in the current show by "Arab Encampment." It reflects his interest in exotic theme and gives a hint of his experiments with complimentary colors.

Naturalism triumphed with the emergence of Courbet, younger contemporary of Delacroix, and was soon to dominate the greater part of the nineteenth century. Courbet is represented by "Landscape in the Jura" and other work.

Corot is one of the great names in the history of landscape painting. Five excellent paintings by him, representing various phases of his development, are included in the show; They consist of three landscapes, "Dance of the Nymphs" and a view of Rome.

* * *

Millet is represented by "The Man With the Hoe," which has been for many years in the Bay region. Five paintings by Claude Monet give one a very good idea of the art of the Impressionists. Other Impressionists represented are Rousseau ("Sunset"); Pissaro, with his "pointilliste" landscape, "View From the Artist's Window," and Degas, who so rarely did pure landscape and who is represented by a painting not shown before in this country, "Houses at the Foot of a Cliff."

The two most modern artists in the exhibition are Cézanne with a "Landscape" that shows his use of color to represent solid forms; and Van Gogh, with his "Cypress and Olive Trees, St. Remy." This painting formed part of the Van Gogh Exhibition held here in April and May.

American landscape artists in general and Californians in particular are represented by a few choice canvases. Here is Innes, the poet and romantic. Keith, influenced by him, produced some of the best California landscapes ever painted, a few of which are included in the show. There is the work of Tavernier, a Californian who was a friend and follower of Millet. "The Peaceable Kingdom," founded on a Bible verse, was painted early in the nineteenth century by a journeyman painter, gifted with great freshness of vision.

Cleveland's Anniversary Exhibit

II—Old Masters and Americans

***By* E. C. Sherburne**

Cleveland

IN ITS Holden collection of Italian primitives the Cleveland Museum of Art had a springboard from which to make its plunge into its historical exhibition. These primitives are to be matched in the United States in any general way only by the collections of the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard and the Gallery of Fine Arts at Yale. The Holden collection, gift of Mrs. L. E. Holden in 1914, and since amplified by gifts and purchases, would in itself have been magnet for students visiting Cleveland in this summer of the city's Great Lakes Exposition. It is as if this collection, housed in a specially designed gallery, were the inspiration for the whole exhibition with which the Museum is marking the twentieth anniversary of its opening.

* * *

Gallery I has been arranged as the starting point for any study of European art in sequence, following consideration of the objects from the Guelph Treasure in the John Huntington Collection of the Museum, dating as it does from the eighth century. Other objects of this preliminary interest include the ninth-century Indian sculpture, "Buddha in the Earth-touch Pose"; an Indo-Persian seventeenth century Millefleurs carpet; a Chinese painting on silk, "Cloudy Mountain" by Mi Yu-Jen," (Sung Dynasty 960-1278), which was lent by the Museum to the recent Burlington House exhibition, London and two Japanese screens of the Ashikaga period (late fifteenth or early sixteenth century), both having "Horses and Attendants" as subjects. In Gallery I are German, Byzantine and French enamels, ivories and medallions dating from the eighth to the eleventh centuries. This gallery is undisturbed as the show place for the paintings by early Americans—Joseph Badger, Joseph Blackburn, Copley, Dunlap, Feke, Hesselius Jarvis, Peale, Stuart, Sully, West and others.

In Gallery IV is the Holden Collection, overlapping in dates many of the pictures in the other galleries, ranging as does this collection from the fourteenth to the eighteenth century, and containing primitives of the Sienese, Paduan, Milanese and Umbrian schools, as well as Flemish and Florentine pictures, with a ceiling sketch by Tiepolo and a portrait by Veronese as works by generally known artists, while offering opportunity to become acquainted with unfamiliar pictures by Bassano, Botticini, Bramantino, Credi, Franchi, Lulni and numerous unattributed school pictures.

Among the early Italian masters in Gallery V are two Duccios lent by Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr. and now exhibited publicly in America for the first time: "Christ and the Samaritan Woman" and "Resurrection of Lazarus." Here is a departure from the over-sweet sentimentality that sometimes becomes apparent when a large number of these primitives are seen together. Something deeper inheres in Duccio, a reticence not so much mystic as superior to human vagaries. First of all one is conscious of an artist at work, with the complete organization of linear movement and the area cutting. Crivelli's "Madonna and Child," lent by Jules S. Bache, is regarded as exemplifying a worthy follower of Mantegna and Rogier Van der Weyden and is outstanding even in this showing of superior things.

* * *

Castagno's "Portrait of a Young Man" is another masterwork that could hold its place in any company of great paintings. Here is sure command of line, such indication of volume and character by contour as is to be found only in the painter's painter. From the Fogg Museum comes Martini's thirteenth-century Sienese painting, a work so persuasive in its true primitivism as to leave one with a feeling of chagrin upon turning to things done with less sincerity and with self-consciousness.

In the armor court is a Titian from the Louvre, "The Holy Family," and his "Adoration of the Magi," a loan by Arthur Sachs that has often been seen at the Metropolitan. There are several of Strozzi's grandiose compositions, stirring because he was able to carry them off, robust in their presentation of human vigor and powerful in their organization of spaces bounded by arrangements of line sculpturally used. The three El Grecos include the well-known portrait of Paravicino from the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, and an "Annunciation" from the R. M. C. collection which is of endless interest in its color and form oppositions and harmonies.

* * *

Again it is needful to remind the reader that nothing in the way of a comprehensive discussion of this brilliant exhibition can be attempted in this place. So pictures that deserve detailed comment as much as those hitherto mentioned must be passed over in such a general list of artists as Bellini, Fragonard, Chardin, Ribera, Rembrandt, Reynolds, Romney, Rubens, Terburg, Turner, Velasquez, Piazzetta, Lawrence, Poussin, Crespi, Magnasco, Rogier Van der Weyden, Holbein the younger, Cranach the elder, Massys, Clouet, Hobbema, Millet, Frans Hals, Memling, Lotto.

Nor can more than a listing of some of the generally familiar American artists be offered now though they may well be a subject for later comment: Whistler, Sargent, Blakelock, Cassatt, Duveneck, Eakins, Fuller, Homer, Ryder, Luks, Inness, Prendergast, Twactman and the important Cleveland contemporary, Keller.

In the rotunda hang three of the museum's choicest possessions: Chase's "Miss Dora Wheeler," Bellows's "The Crucifixion" and Filippino Lippi's "The Holy Family With St. Margaret and St. John." Raphael's "Portrait of Two Men" is soon to arrive from the Louvre.

Summer Opera in the Open

***By* Pitts Sanborn**

New York

SUMMER opera in the open, which hereabouts has become not only a going concern, but a growing concern, received it first big impulse of the season on June 27 and 28 when Fortune Gallo, in the attractive seaside stadium at Jones Beach, gave two evenings of opera "over the water and under the stars." "Carmen" led the way; "Aïda" followed.

The stage, which is 106 feet in width and 32 in depth, rises on a foundation of piles adjoining the stadium proper. The dressing rooms are on floats moored behind the stage. Six great pylons, which can be lifted and turned, are essential to the manipulation and changing of the sets. Lighting projected from towers and pylons is an important part of the ingenious scenic equipment, and a "light curtain," issuing from the the base of the stage, conceals the stage effectively during intermissions.

With regard to casting Mr. Gallo did his best for the huge audiences that responded to his call. In "Carmen" comely Coe Glade undertook the name part. Dimitri Onofrei, who is one of the most accomplished operatic tenors before the public, supplied an admirable Don José. The powerful voice of Mostyn Thomas was heard in the Toreador's music. Olga Kargau pleased as Micaela. Heading the ballet were Lydia Arlova and Lucien Prideaux. The capable conductor, as in the case of the next night's "Aïda," was Carlo Peroni.

A still stronger cast was the grateful lot of Verdi's perennial Egyptian opera. Bianca Saroya sang at her best as Aïda. The ringing tenor tones of Pasquale Ferrara adorned the music of Radames. Dreda Aves made a striking Amneris. That standby of many a Gallo season, Mario Valle, brought his ripe abilities to the role of Amonasro, Harold Kravitt furnished a sonorous Ramfis.

* * *

Meanwhile, at the Lewisohn Stadium of the City College, the nineteenth season of Stadium Concerts has proceeded on its summery round of evenings of orchestral music, likewise under the stars when rain clouds have not interfered.

On June 26 Alexander Smallens replaced on the podium José Iturbi, the regular batonist of the initial fortnight, Mr. Iturbi being busy that evening conducting at the Philadelphia Dell. Mr. Smallens led with energy and authority a Russian program of familiar works — Glinka's "Rousslan and Ludmilla" Overture, Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony, and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Schéhérazade".

The following evening Mr. Iturbi returned to the Stadium and has remained up to this writing. Unfortunately the attendance has been steadily disappointing. Of the six concerts I am considering here that of June 29, with Harold Bauer as soloist, drew best; yet the figure was only 6,000.

The next night, when rain drove the orchestra into the Great Hall of the City College, the attendance fell to 1500, and the night after that, though the concert took place in the Stadium again and under perfect weather conditions, only 3900 were on hand to listen.

* * *

Are the programs at fault, or is the public merely tired of orchestral concerts in the Lewisohn Stadium? Doubtless time will tell, eventually! In the past, by the way, a single Stadium concert has drawn well up to 18,000.

For the most part Mr. Iturbi's programs have consisted of standard works of the winter repertory, best calculated to appeal to the less experienced of his hearers, especially when he chooses to release his very personal ideas about such long-established compositions as Liszt's "Les Préludes" and C minor Symphony of Brahms. The only novelty he has introduced, "Impresiones Porteñas" (Impressions of Buenos Aires), by the Argentine composer, José André, proved agreeable but unimportant — the "Impresiones" are, respectively, "At the River's Edge," "The Fair" and "Spanish Dances."

Harold Bauer, though long regarded as a specialist in the Schumann Concerto, has often played it here with better effect than he did the other night to an orchestral accompaniment more or less distorted by amplification. He gave great pleasure, however, in Schumann's Novelette in D, an additional number, in which the piano was heard alone and unencumbered.

A Play of Discussion Only

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

NOT often does one have the opportunity of making the acquaintance of so distinguished a play as Mr. Clifford Bax's "Socrates." The British Broadcasting Corporation is therefore to be congratulated on bringing it to the attention of the largest possible audience, in a performance which, if occasionally badly timed, was on the whole impressive.

One imagines that "Socrates," seen on the stage, would reveal many weaknesses—chiefly that the play is almost entirely undramatic. It is a play neither of action nor of character, but of discussion, and the discussion is of matters which, unlike those dealt with in the productions of Mr. Shaw, are not things of particularly current controversy. They are nevertheless matters of lasting importance, and it is good to listen to the noble and sensible conversation of Mr. Bax's characters on such topics as Democracy, Love, Justice and Immortality. The best parts of the play are practically adaptations of Plato, and the versions that Mr. Bax gives of the "Symposium" and the "Phaedo" are entirely satisfying. If at times the play descends to the level of farce, as when the exasperated Xantippe throws a bucket of water over Socrates's head, frequently it rises to heights of philosophic wisdom rarely scaled on the public stage.

Significant is the fact that the principal part was undertaken by Sir Cedric Hardwicke. Appearing before the microphone for the first time in his experience, Sir Cedric tempered his fine and powerful voice discreetly to the requirements of that capricious instrument. It revealed tones of a quiet music of which one had hitherto not even suspected the existence. "Socrates" in the theater would stand no chance of attracting the public to the extent necessary to justify the engagement of so eminent a player as Sir Cedric. Many players would like to appear in pieces for which there is no financial justification, but in the absence of a state-endowed theater they cannot do so. A partial remedy for this condition of things lies in the hands of the B. B. C., who can afford to put on for a couple of performances a piece of outstanding merit, but limited popular appeal, and produce it with a cast of exceptional eminence. This is a line of country that the B. B. C. might well explore

Delos Chappell has lined up a prospective cast for first rehearsals in the fall of "Daughters of Atreus," by Robert Turney. The house will be the Forty-fourth Street Theater, New York.

Economic Partnership

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

MR. and Mrs. G. D. H. Cole, Lord Passfield and Mrs. Sidney Webb (Lady Passfield) Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hammond—is it not with these that Miss Marion Lorne and Mr. Walter Hackett are to be numbered? Do they not belong to that noble army of husbands and wives whose partnership is not in domestic bliss only, but also in economic activity? Miss Lorne never acts in a play not written by her husband, and Mr. Hackett never writes a play except for his wife.

Both are well advised. Mr. Hackett has an unrivaled skill in devising just the kind of situation and character which bring out Miss Lorne's capacities at their best, and Miss Lorne has precisely the sort of ability calculated to hide Mr. Hackett's defects. This has been made abundantly clear in many a long run on the London stage in the past, and is once more demonstrated in "The Fugitives" at the Apollo Theater.

Miss Lorne's forte is the comedy thriller. The character she invariably plays, and of which we never tire, is the helpless young woman who, by sheer fatuity and incapacity, is constantly getting herself into difficult situations. Miss Lorne twitters and flutters across the stage, asking everybody the absurdest questions, doing the most nonsensical things, whilst bombs burst, revolutions break out, priceless jewels are stolen and cities are laid in ruins; and finally she outwits everybody by bringing off some brilliant coup through sheer inadvertence. Such is the general formula of a Hackett-Lorne play, and "The Fugitives" is a variation on it, done in the Spanish manner.

The weakness in this kind of entertainment is that the author, after providing innumerable thrills and exciting situations, often fails to give a plausible explanation of them when the time comes for neatly tying up the threads of the story. Here is where Miss Lorne is invaluable. Her very presence puts the piece on a plane so fantastic that no one would think of bringing the cold canons of realism to bear. And so everyone, actors, author and audience, is happy.

Miss Lorne gives the performance of masterly incompetence which we always expect from her, and adds to it a scene of whimsical pathos during her marriage on board ship that is a little outside her usual range, but which is extraordinarily well done. Mr. Edwin Stiles is immensely dignified and handsome, but somewhat stiff, as the wicked man of the piece, and Mr. Godfrey Tearle, as the hero, is very efficient, but seems to take the whole thing a little too seriously. Mr. Spencer Trevor's sketch of the sea captain is enormously funny.

Art vs. War and Fascism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit, Mich.

AT THE Scarab Club is an International Exhibition Against War and Fascism, sponsored by the recently organized Michigan Artists Association. Among the 200 drawings, prints and cartoons, most of which are brutal in their portrayal of scenes of war, famines and lynchings, are a number which, in addition to being powerful peace propaganda, are works of art as well.

Among the older prints are those by Romeyn de Hooghe (1646-1708), Jean Luyken, and Israhel van Neckenen ("Massacre of the Innocents"). Goya is represented by several examples from the "Disasters of War" and "Disparates" series, and Daumier by "War and Liberty." Otto Dix shows a number of scenes from his famous "War Portfolio." Steinlein's large drawings, "Le Retour" (return of a family to their war-ruined home); "Réfugiés," and "Flight," are magnificent, as are Kollwitz's "News From the Front" and the charcoal drawing, "The Mothers."

Harry Sternberg contributes a powerful lithograph, "Southern Holiday," a lynching; and Adolph Dehn the ironical "Heroes." Superb in its dramatic quality is Aurora Reyes's drawing, in which are shown only the feet of a slain man, before which stands a woman with a child in her arms, and on her breast the medallion of a dictator. This work has the same simplicity and monumental quality as those of Orozco, who is also represented by drawings of distinction.

The Fifth Detroit Photography Salon, now being shown at the Detroit Institute of Arts, represents some 16 foreign countries as well as most of the states in the Union. By Prinsessin Eberhardt v. Arenberg (Munich) is a fine architectural piece, "The Portal." A "Campana Bandranas" (Spain) shows white buildings in the afternoon sun, a Mediterranean scene, Bernhard Benson's "Witch Tree" is a sun, a Mediterranean scene. Bernviolent, writhing thing. Erno Vadas (Hungary) contributes one of the most spectacular works, "The Descent," a flock of geese descending a woods' path, their wings flapping in the dust-filled air. From the point of view of pattern, curve repeating curve, Alex J. Krupy's "Impression of Morelia" is notable.

K. M. Winkworth is represented by a fine Negro portrait, "Missionary"; Ada Mae Sandley by "Tourjours la Neige," boughs snow-laden as in a Japanese print; Albert Karplus (Austria) by a study of an aged wrinkled face, and Ante Kornic (Jugoslavia) by a mountain village with church steeple lifting through fog. Leonard Misonne (Belgium) shows several picturesque landscapes that might be taken for engravings.

HAVE YOUR daguerreotypes, faded photographs, tintypes, snapshots, etc., restored or reproduced in The Copley Prints

CURTIS & CAMERON
221 COLUMBUS AVENUE, BOSTON
Send for Free Circular.

You and your friends are cordially invited to attend an EXHIBITION *of* PAINTINGS by
J. ELIOT ENNEKING
at the
Fireside Studio
7 Dock Square, Rockport, Mass
from
July 6 to September 15
Hours:
Week Days 2:30 to 5:30 p. m.
Except Sundays

A SKINNER ORGAN
is always a source of pride to the purchaser
AEOLIAN-SKINNER ORGAN COMPANY,
BOSTON, MASS.

KIMBALL

The Supreme PIANO
for Church and School

Only the world's largest piano makers could logically offer you the style and value inherent in the Kimball.

For 78 years one family ownership and management has insured the maintenance of the tonal ideals, structural quality and style values which distinguish the Kimball

See the new style R Colonial Kimball Grand at your dealers. Or write us for details. This is the greatest value ever offered. Priced considerably lower than any worthwhile grand piano of the same size.

W. W. Kimball Company
Kimball Hall Chicago, Illinois
Also Architects and Builders of Kimball Organs

Bracken Appeals For Re-election As Manitoba Premier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Bracken Government of Manitoba, which has held office for 14 years, will appeal to the people for re-election on July 27. Although it was entitled to hold office for another year, the Government felt that this was an opportune time to go before the electorate. The fact that there are three vacancies in the Legislature to be filled is believed to be one of the important reasons for the early election, as this will eliminate the necessity for holding separate costly by-elections.

John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba, now holds the distinction of being the dean of Canadian Provincial Premiers, having held office uninterruptedly for 14 years. He was elected originally as head of the then newly organized Progressive, or Farmers' Party. In recent years, there has developed a unity of interest on the part of the Liberals and Progressives, and the party is now known officially as the Liberal-Progressives.

The official opposition in the Manitoba Legislature, although small numerically, is the Conservative Party. It is making plans to offer a vigorous contest in the forthcoming campaign. It has selected a new leader, Errick F. Willis, who has had experience as a member of the Canadian Parliament at Ottawa.

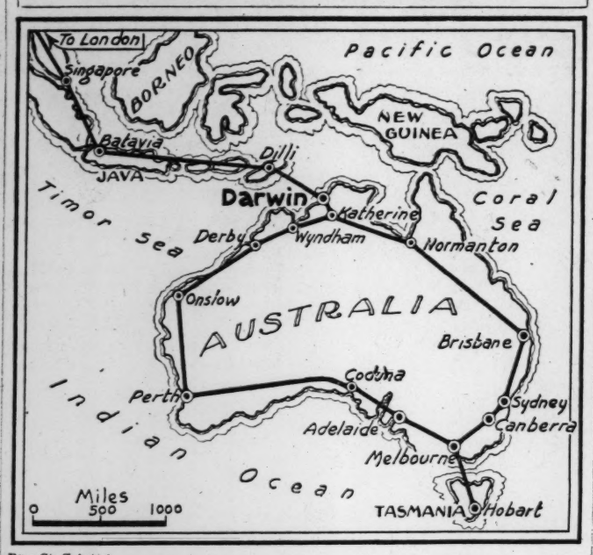
Alberta Jobless Parade for Work

EDMONTON, Alta., July 7 (AP)—More than 500 unemployed men staged an orderly demonstration which they said was to show their "willingness to work." At the provincial legislative building yesterday.

Their leaders conferred with Provincial Secretary E. C. Manning, after assembling in the downtown district and marching to the legislative building and into its corridors.

They said they wanted to call on W. A. Fallon, Minister of Public Works, to inform him they were ready to go to work on proposed highway construction projects as soon as they are started. Mr. Fallon was out of Edmonton.

Airlines Girdle Australia



By a Staff Artist

Black Line Shows Principal Australian Air Routes

Ship and Airlines Combine To Aid Australian Transport

Aviation Comment

Air development has suddenly sprung to the forefront as a powerful commercial factor and a prominent part of Australia's defense plans. Establishment of commercial airways has been steady for several months the nation has been jolted into a state of air-mindedness which began with the great centenary race from England and has culminated in the announcement of the merger of air-line and shipping companies to form a powerful $2,500,000 combine.

Considering that Australia's population is less than 7,000,000 and that it is scattered over 3,000,000 square miles, her development of civil aviation is a saga of achievement against odds which can hardly be equaled by any other country.

Many Miles Covered

Today 16,876 miles of services are operated by 16 companies. They take the mails and freight to places once cut off from towns and cities by weeks of travelling. Australia's "outback" is still primitive; there are still settlements separated from the nearest town by hundreds of miles of desert, where camel trains and an occasional horseman are seen. But the airplane is pushing the clock forward, making life surge above the old trails and building a great circle of communication around the 12,000-mile coastline of the continent.

It is not too early to say that the dream of Sir Macpherson Robertson, sponsor of the great Centenary air race has been realized. He gave $75,000 to prove that Australia was no longer inconveniently off the great tracks of the world's air-borne commerce. Two men flew from London to Melbourne in less than two and a half days.

Seek to Cut Time

Now Imperial Airways and the Australian Government are negotiating for a service occupying less than a week. Old machines are being scrapped, and new ones built from the lessons learned in the air race.

Plans are being made to link England and Australia through one of the world's most remarkable air services, and extend it beyond Australia's eastern coast across the Tasman Sea to New Zealand. Quite apart from the London-Darwin route, airplanes on Australia's internal services are already flying 69,466 miles and week, and 4,364,360 a year, almost without mishap.

One of the most striking illustrations of the airplane's growing efficiency is the trip being made by three Tasmanian business men who want to see as much of the continent as they can in the shortest possible time.

Will Circle Continent

They will completely circumnavigate Australia in 30 days and their flying time will be 78 hours. All this will be done for a cost of $500.

The cost of air travel between Melbourne and Sydney is only about $5 dearer than by train; and the airplane takes four hours against the train's 15. New and faster machines now being imported from America since the Government's ban was lifted, will revolutionize fast and safe travel.

Two of the most significant moves made recently have come from the Government and the new combine mentioned. This powerful company aims to co-ordinate services between the capital, improve them and use the very latest machines, some of which will come from the United States. In short, it will tackle the business of commercial aviation in a really big way. To be able to do that, the combine will have to use better landing grounds and equipment.

Where Government Comes In

That is where the Federal Government will play a large part. It has just announced a comprehensive extension of its civil aviation activities. As a first step, five emergency landing grounds will be constructed between Sydney and Brisbane, and four between Sydney and Melbourne. These will be equipped with apparatus for night landings, direction-finding beacons and improved ground facilities. This work will later be extended to the Melbourne-Adelaide and Adelaide-Perth routes, and it will be the greatest single step yet taken to bring Australia's internal services into line with highly efficient lines operating in other countries.

Harold Gatty, the famous round-the-world flier, now in Australia, has found fault with some of Australia's civil aviation methods.

Matters to Be Mended

But the Government is determined to mend matters as soon as it can. For one thing Defense Minister Parkhill is impressed with the value of commercial aviation development as a complementary defense factor. He is trying to gain the Government's approval for his plan to manufacture airplanes in Australia. It seems that he has every chance of success, especially since the new tariff is partly designed to encourage the automobile industry.

There are no aircraft factories in Australia at the moment, but automobile factories are reaching a high standard of officiency. Thus it is likely that they will undertake the manufacture of airplanes when the time comes. Mr. Parkhill is already talking about government assistance for manufacture, but he has not yet gained approval for that.

Another thing that will hasten the action is the inability of Great Britain to fulfill defense aircraft orders because of her own huge program of expansion. It will be two years or so before Australia can hope to provide for even part of her own needs, but it is obvious that she cannot forever rely on factories 12,000 miles away, especially if an emergency demands swift replacement.

The year 1935 marked the peak of civil aviation development. The record of operations, according to figures just released by the Civil Aviation Department, was: Route mileage, 16,649; number of flights, 12,032; flying hours, 21,795; passengers carried, 17,288; passenger miles flown, 5,892,842.

Chess

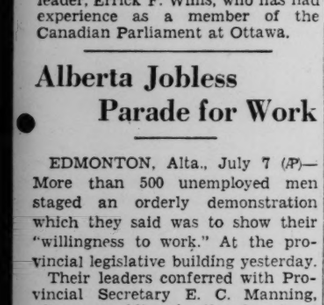
By Frederick R. Chevalier

July 7, 1936

Problem No. 1841

By George B. Spencer

Black 5 Pieces



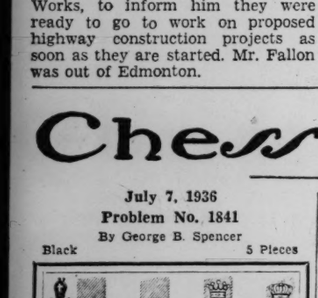
White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

Problem No. 1842

By George B. Spencer

Black 2 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

The well-known Minnesota composer offers these two originals for the exclusive enjoyment of Christian Science Monitor readers.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1839. Q-K:6

No. 1840.

1.	Q-KKt7	KxP or P-Kt5
2.	R-KKt8	
1.	———	RxRP
2.	Q-K7	
1.	———	R-QB6
2.	Q-B6	
1.	———	R-Q6
2.	Q-KR7	
1.	———	R-K6
2.	KtxR	
1.	———	R-KB6
2.	KPxR	
1.	———	R-Kt5
2.	RPxR	

End-Game No. 311. White wins: 1 BxKt, KtxB; 2 B-R6!, KtxKt; 3 PxKt, R-Q; 4 Q-Kt4, P-Kt3; 5 Q-KB4, P-QB4; 6 Kt-B6ch, K-R; 7 Q-KR4, Resigns.

End-Game

White's winning combination is not difficult in this position, but its success depends on an apparently unconnected circumstance. From Lovenfisch-Freymann, Leningrad, 1925.

End-Game No. 312

Black 12 Pieces

White 12 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

The sixth South American championship tournament, with representatives from Argentina, Chile, Uruguay and Brazil, was played at Mar del Plata, Argentina, recently. The winner was Isias Pleci, former Argentine champion, with 11½-3½. The Argentine players appear to have a decided superiority to the other nationalities, winning eight of the nine leading places.

A former Memphis (Tenn.) player has won this year's St. Louis (Mo.) championship. His name is R. S. Scriver, and he led a double-round tournament by 1½ points. Second was L. W. Haller.

Donald H. Mugridge, former Harvard player, defeated Vladimir Sournin in the playoff for the District of Columbia championship, which he has won three times in the last four years.

Below is a selection of games from the recent Moscow tournament, won so decisively by Capaolanca. The play is uneven, especially Lasker's loss.

Sicilian Defense

Lasker White	Rjumin Black	Lasker White	Rjumin Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	38 Kt-K3	R-Q6
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	39 K-B2	R-Q7ch
3 P-Q4	PxP	40 K-Kt	R-K7
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	41 Kt-B5ch	K-Kt3
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	42 Kt-Q4	R-K4
6 B-K2	P-KKt3	43 R-R5	B-Q6
7 B-K3	B-Kt2	44 RxR	PxR
8 Castles	Castles	45 Kt-B3	P-B4
9 Kt-Kt3	B-K3	46 K-B2	P-R3
10 P-B4	Kt-QR4	47 K-K3	B-B8
11 P-B5	B-B5	48 P-Kt3	K-K3
12 KtxKt	BxB	49 Kt-Q2	B-Kt7
13 KtxP	BxQ	50 Kt-K4	K-Q4
14 KtxQ	BxP	51 Kt-B2	P-R4
15 Kt-B6	KR-K	52 Kt-Q3	P-R5
16 PxP	BPxP	53 Kt-K	PxP
17 P-K5	Kt-Kt5	54 PxP	B-K5
18 B-Kt5	KtxKP	55 Kt-Q3	B-B4
19 KtxPch	K-R	56 Kt-Kt4ch	K-Q3
20 KKt-Q5	QR-Kt	57 K-Q2	B-B
21 P-QKt3	B-Q6	58 K-Q3	K-K3
22 KR-Q	QR-B	59 Kt-B2	B-R3ch
23 QR-B	B-B4	60 K-K3	K-B4
24 B-B6	Kt-Q6	61 P-R4	K-Kt5
25 BxBch	KxB	62 K-B2	K-B4
26 R-B2	Kt-Kt5	63 P-Kt4	K-K5
27 QR-Q2	KtxKt	64 P-Kt5	B-B
28 KtxKt	B-Kt5	65 Kt-Kt4	K-Q5
29 R-KB	R-K7	66 Kt-B6ch	K-B4
30 RxR	BxR	67 Kt-K8	K-Kt3
31 R-K	R-B7	68 Kt-B6ch	K-B4
32 Kt-B4	B-Kt4	69 K-K3	B-Kt5
33 R-K7ch	K-R3	70 Kt-K5	B-Q8
34 RxP	P-Kt4	71 Kt-Q3ch	K-Kt3
35 Kt-Q5	R-B8ch	72 Kt-Kt2	B-Kt6
36 K-B2	R-B8ch	73 K-Q4	Resigns
37 K-Kt3	R-Q8		

Zukertort-Reti Opening

Botwinnik White	Lasker Black	Botwinnik White	Lasker Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	12 Kt-K5	Q-K2
2 P-B4	P-K3	13 B-K3	B-Q2
3 P-KKt3	Kt-KB3	14 KtxP(B4)	KtxKt
4 B-Kt2	B-K2	15 QxKt	P-QKt4
5 Castles	Castles	16 Q-K2	QR-Kt
6 P-Q4	QKt-Q2	17 PxP	PxP
7 Kt-B3	PxP	18 P-K5	Kt-K
8 P-K4	P-B3	19 P-Q3	PxP
9 P-QR4	P-QR4	20 KtxP	QxP
10 Q-K2	Kt-Kt3	21 KtxB	Resigns
11 R-Q	B-Kt5		

3500 Oil Workers Given Pay Increase

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6 (AP)—A voluntary wage increase and broader vacation privileges to approximately 3500 employees in the California production and refining departments have been granted by the Shell Oil Company.

The raises are retroactive to June 1. Under the new scale laborers permanently employed will receive $5.20 a day, instead of $4.80. Semiskilled workers will be paid $6 a day instead of $5.72.

Deep Harbor Sought For N. Y. World's Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 7—Plans for a deep-water harbor in Flushing Bay, Queens, adjacent to the site upon which New York City will hold its World's Fair in 1939, are being drawn today by the engineering staff of the fair corporation. When completed, they will be submitted to the War Department, and if approved, the corporation will petition Congress to authorize construction, it was announced.

Vessels of 20,000 tons would be able to tie up at the fair site to receive and discharge passengers and freight, according to the plans.

To build the harbor, a channel 30 feet deep would have to be dredged from the East River at Rikers Island to the mouth of Flushing River, a distance of 2½ miles. An anchorage and turning basin approximately one mile square would be provided along the mouth of the river. Estimates placed the cost of the project at $3,000,000.

General Classified

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe 465 West 150th St., New York City

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ikley, 178 Huntington Avenue, opposite The Mother Church—Attractive, comfortable rooms, running water, elevator; very desirable garage. MRS. GIFFORD. Com. 7862.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF you agree to show them to friends, I will send you absolutely free two actual samples amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery, and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commissions; state size. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. D-13, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions. 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED

My Christmas Card Box now ready; the best 21 assortment ever; your profits as high as 100%; sample box on approval; start now. Elmer Pease, 43 Colonial Ave., Springfield, Mass.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Sublet, share immediate possession 5-room furnished duplex penthouse; peaceful garden spot; midtown section. Write Box R-16, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 13 W. 95th St.—1 and 3-room apts., all improvements; suitable practitioner; near church, subway. RIverside 9-3851.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., Greenwich Village—Business girl share attractive studio apartment; convenient transportation, church. Tel. eve., WA. 9-0779.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

RENT, by day, week, month, 4-door Ford (1935); reasonable. Write Box E-16, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable 35c up to 20 in. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 West 67th St., N. Y. C.—Improve your dancing for vacation; adults and children; correct posture.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York. Regent 4-2234

MISS ARNSON AGENCY 431 Riverside Drive (115th) nurses governesses, infants' nurses, home assistants. N Y C Un 4-9242

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling. COLD STORAGE made garments at low summer rates. 545 7th Ave., N. Y. C. (44th Floor). PE. 6-2279

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG woman desiring position with a future to work in home. Write MRS. C. E. BEHRE, 65 Underhill Road, Hamden, Conn.

HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED 6-room semi-colonial house, with nice grounds; $85, including garage; exclusive road in Dedham, Mass. Tel. evenings, 0782-M.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO. 113 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN, BANTAM LAKE

A delightful place to spend your vacation in a picturesque section of Connecticut where the land slopes down to a large protected lake. It has the conveniences of the city and the charm of the country, offers recreation of relaxation and is graced by old-time hospitality. Rates are $21-$35.

MR. AND MRS. ENGLE, P. O., Lakeside, Conn.

HARVARD, MASS.—Abbotshield House, Bear Hill. Comfortable rooms, modern conveniences, $4 per day with meals. Tel. Harvard 87. Prop. Ellen Parkinson.

"HIGH ACRES," Randolph, N. H.

LOVELIEST SPOT IN WHITE MOUNTAINS. Opposite Presidential peaks; center for walks, climbs and drives; the home of our guests and cordial service to all.

RADIO SERVICE

RADIO First Rate Service on All Makes. Aerials Installed

Agents for Philco, Atwater Kent, G. E., R. C. A. Farrington Radio, 592 Beacon St., Boson, Ken. 1716.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Pleasant rooms; transients; Christian Scientists preferred; near The Mother Church. 24 Gainsboro St. MRS. CASWELL. Tel. Circle 1702.

BOSTON—Pleasant sunny rooms, transients or permanents; prices very reasonable. 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON. Com. 8569.

BROOKLINE — Single and double rooms, housekeeping privileges; furnished or unfurnished; bus and train service. Longwood 2714.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—1 or 3 rooms and bath; private home; furnished or unfurnished; business couple or ladies; Flatbush, Winsor 6-8303.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5-F)—Exceptional, single, double, fresh redecorated, cross ventilation, elevator; $5, $7; temporary, permanent; references. En. 2-9481.

N. Y. C. (70th) 2025 Broadway (Apt. 4-B)—Attractive, kitchenette, running water, redecorated, elevator; transients; singles, doubles, $5-$7. (Endicott 2-3718.)

N. Y. C., 41 West 72nd St. (14A)—Beautiful, large, southern room, two closets; refinement; private; lady, couple; reasonable.

N. Y. C. 431 Riverside Dr. (115th)—Columbia University Section — Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient. $5-$10. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C., 117 W. 79th (6-E)—Light, single, quiet, running water, use kitchen, piano, elevator; near subways; $7; unusual.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2705 Woodley Road—Large, nicely furnished room with private bath, southern exposure, private residence. Adams 2073.

ROOMS WANTED

GIRL desires room, light kitchen privileges; very reasonable; New York City or suburbs. Write Box M-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS CLEANED, REPAIRED, BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED. CITY ORIENTAL RUG CO. 67 Carver Street, Boston. HANcock 4158

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT, Auditor, Office Manager; 16 years' experience; immediately available; will travel; prefer Metropolitan N. Y. C. Write Box T-3, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper; 14 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. Box A-14, 420 Essemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SUMMER BOARD

POINT BREEZE on Lake Wentworth, Wolfeboro, N. H.—Home cooking, fresh vegetables; sports, modern sanitation, running water in rooms; $18 to $18; booklet. C. B. STEVENS.

SHADYKNOLL—Country estate near Shrewsbury River and ocean; bathing, fishing, tennis, golf; $20-$23; booklet. Vanhorn, Fairhaven, N. J.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

N. Y. C. ROBERT MALONE, 915 Carnegie Hall—Pupils accepted: Singing, Voice Building, Correct Diction in Speaking; special summer rates; class Monday 7 p. m. Circle 7-2634.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

AGENTS WANTED

SCULPTOR

seeks agents to handle his products. Box W-397—BCM/CSM, London.

APARTMENTS

SCARBOROUGH, 102 North Marine Road—Board residence or apartments; facing sea and cricket ground; recommended; comfortable. MISS DODSWORTH.

SCARBOROUGH — Apartments, board optional; 1 minute from sea. MRS. MAUGHAN, 37 North Marine Road.

SCARBOROUGH—Board residence or private apartments; 5 minutes station; terms moderate. MISS WHELDON, 43 Falsgrave Road.

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments, board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies, "Norlands," 23 Saunders St.

SOUTHPORT, Glenwood—Guest House, 132, King Street, 1 min. Promenade. Lord Street West; board optional; moderate. Miss Asquith.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

CLEVELEYS, LANCS. — Public and private apartments; board residence; garage; overlooking links; close sea and shops. MRS. J. T. CLARK, "Dunholme," 12 Kingsway.

CORNWALL, ST. IVES—Board residence or apartments, facing south; close to beaches, cliffs, town; modern conveniences. "THE HAVEN," Southfield. G. ARTHUR.

DOUGLAS, ISLE-OF-MAN, HAZELWOOD, 20 Murrays Rd.—Board residence or tea, bed, breakfast; close to promenade and all amusements; terms moderate. MRS. H. CORRIS.

GLASGOW—All modern flat; large bright rooms; 3 minutes Christian Science church; moderate. A. K. MIDDLETON, 39 Kersland St.

YORKSHIRE, SWALEDALE—Board residence from 7/-d per day, or apartments; pleasant situation; every convenience, golf, fishing, lovely walks, drives. MISS HIRD, Rockmount, Reeth, Richmond.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SUSSEX—Happy home life for children requiring special care and individual teaching. MISS BARNES, The Red House, Ashacre Lane, Worthing. Phone Swandean 461.

HOUSES FOR SALE

WYLAM-ON-TYNE—House for sale, semi-detached; 3 reception rooms, kitchen, scullery, gentlemen's cloak room, 4 bedrooms, large bathroom, 2 good attics, 2 greenhouses, garage, workshop above, tennis lawn, garden, kitchen garden, potting shed; near 2 stations. Apply RUSSELL, South Croft, Wylam-on-Tyne.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BRIGHTON, SHANKLIN HOUSE, 14, Oriental Place—Central; quiet; excellent cuisine; 1 minute sea; sea view from balcony; terms from 2½ gns. weekly. Personal supervision. MISS E. M. FEARSE.

FORRES, Morayshire, Rescos Guest House. Every convenience, hot and cold water bedrooms, secluded garden, garage, beautiful country. Terms 2½ gns., holiday and permanent. Miss Forsyth.

NORTHUMBERLAND — Spend your holidays at Millfield, the birthplace of Josephine Butler; lovely country; tennis, fishing, etc.; 3½ gns. weekly. GREY, Millfield Hill, Wooler. Tel. Millfield 17.

POST VACANT

HARROGATE—Children's nurse or mother's help required; 3 girls, 8, 5 and 1½ years. ALEXANDER, "Sunholme," Rutland Road.

POST WANTED

REGISTERED English Governess, L.L.A., A.T.C.L., A.L.C.M., requires post school or family September; highly recommended; successful teacher; B. A., 22 Robert St., Harrogate.

TRAVELLER—12 years' experience, grocery, ironmongery and hardware trades; Yorkshire territory; offers services to reputable firms; own car; good references. Box W-411—BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

EDINBURGH—Comfortable rooms suitable for two business ladies or couple; main door flat. RUTHERFORD, 20 Lutton Place.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND

ABBOTSFORD HOTEL

Russell Square, London, W. C. 1, England

In the heart of London; few minutes of British Museum, theatres, buses, railway stations and Tube; constant hot and cold water. Every comfort. 7/6 bed, breakfast, bath, light, attendance; or weekly with all meals from 3 gns.

Night Porter. Garage opposite.

Telegrams, "Abbotell-Westcent, London"

BOSCASTLE, CORNWALL—Welltown Manor. Beautiful Elizabethan Guest House (1590); in heart of King Arthur's country; every modern convenience; home comforts; moderate terms.

BOLTON HOUSE

London, 20 Bolton St., W. 1. Grosvenor 1703—Quiet, comfortable and inexpensive; home atmosphere; 100 yards Christian Science church; close parks and Piccadilly; meals as required.

BOURNEMOUTH 'PHONE 886
DERBY ROAD (East Cliff) WIMBLEDON HALL

Beautiful for situation; the joy of the East Cliff; 4 minutes Christian Science church; hot and cold all rooms, central heating; dining room accommodates 100; fine large sun lounge. Winter from 2½ gns., Spring 2½ gns, Summer 3 gns; well recommended; tariff S. M. Horspool.

BOURNEMOUTH 'EAST CLIFF Lynton Court

Next door Christian Science church

46 rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds; everything for perfect holiday. Summer from 3 guineas. Tariff on request. C. S. HOSIER.

BOURNEMOUTH DERBY ROAD CRAIGLEITH

Renowned for its homely atmosphere, good food and cooking. Every modern comfort provided. Highly recommended. Three minutes walk to sea and Christian Science church. Terms from 2½ gns.

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD ARNCOTT HALL

A modern comfortable hotel; 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water, radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift; tennis; near sea, beach huts. Inclusive terms from 3 gns.

BOURNEMOUTH, E. "WINDYRIDGE," SEAWARD AVE.—Comfortable guest house, with home comforts; close to sea; from 2 gns. Mrs. Sadler.

BOURNEMOUTH—Sunshine Corner, Overcliff Drive, facing sea; separate tables; attentive service. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan. 'Phone Southbourne 1644.

BOURNEMOUTH, WEST CLIFF ROAD
Staffield House Comfy Modern, Quiet MR. and MRS. TURVEY

BOURNEMOUTH, E. "Craigarie," Southern Road—Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. Sbourne 1180.

Near BOURNEMOUTH, BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings; near buses, golf course and riding school; tennis; beach nut. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite Longham, Wimborne, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28. Station: Bournemouth Central.

BRIGHTON, Claridge 34 Oriental Place, 2 doors sea.—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 364611.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL GUEST HOUSE and Tea Rooms
2b The Precincts and 37 Burgate Street
Telephone 861

CROMER DUNROBIN HOTEL

Near sea; hot and cold water in all rooms; terms 2½-4 gns. according to season.

EASTBOURNE
SANDHURST
PRIVATE HOTEL
Sussex Private Hotels Ltd.

Grand Parade, finest position on sea front, south aspect. Central heating. Gas or electric fires, running water in all bedrooms. Terms moderate. Telephone 797.

EASTBOURNE, 33 Jevington Gardens. Tel. 1046. Guests welcomed in quiet home; board residence; near sea, theaters; tennis free.

HARROGATE BEECHWOOD HOTEL

Under new management; redecorated; hot and cold water, interior spring mattresses. 80 bedrooms, lift, lock-ups; weekly terms 3 to 4½ gns. Tel. 4458.

ILFRACOMBE, DEVON—For Joy and Sunshine
HOTEL GROSVENOR

Adjacent sea, renowned cuisine. From 3 gns. weekly. A. PICKETT, Propr.

LAKE DISTRICT. Miss Gibson, Kelaick House, Ambleside—Board residence; good mountain view; hot and cold; bath; near tennis courts and garage.

(Continued)

Local Classified Advertising

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

(Continued)

ENGLAND

(Continued)

LAKE DISTRICT
NEWBY BRIDGE HOTEL

NEWBY BRIDGE, LANCS.

Charmingly situated overlooking the southern end of Lake Windermere. Central heating, hot and cold water in every bedroom; excellent cuisine; tennis, boating, fishing; an ideal centre for touring the lakes. Tel. 222. A. A. R. A. C.

"The Hotel with the Real Home Atmosphere."

LAKE DISTRICT—Mrs. Wilson, Bainriggs, Grasmere; board residence, charming position facing lake; all conveniences; terms moderate.

LEEDS—Maribeck Hotel, 2 Coventry Place. Commercial and family home, comforts, terms £2 weekly. Phone 29451.

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel, 73 Mount Pleasant. Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom. JACK MONTGOMERY. Royal 5329.

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH

Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2

Quite near Christian Science church.

En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616.

Tariff from Resident Proprietor.

Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London."

Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

Quiet assured Day and Night.

London
WHITE HOUSE HOTEL

Earls Court Square, S. W. 5. FLA. 8411

Facing South in quiet square 10 minutes from Piccadilly.

Convenient for Christian Science churches. Really good cuisine and service. All bedrooms overlook gardens and have modern fittings and comfortable beds. Central heating, night porter, lift to all floors. Terms from 2½ gns. Resident proprietress.

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE
60-61, PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2.

Spotless cleanliness, excellent food, running water in all rooms and a hundred and one other personal comforts. Full Board 45/- to 63/-; partial from 40/-; bed, breakfast-bath from 30/-. Reduction for doubles.

LONDON
CUMBERLAND HOUSE HOTEL
51/3/5 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5
Phone Flaxman 0830

Pleasantly situated convenient Shopping centre; hot and cold and gas fires in every room; readers of this paper welcomed; bed and breakfast, 6/6 per day, 10/6 residents 2½ gns. Write for tariff.

London. QUEENS GATE HOUSE
127-128 Queens Gate, S. W. 7. Ken.: 7226
Two minutes S. Kensington Station

Hot and cold water, gas fires, telephones, central heating in every bedroom. From £4 4s. single; £7.7s. double; 9/6 bed, breakfast.

LEXHAM GARDENS HOTEL

112-116, Lexham Gardens, Kensington, W. 8 Wes.: 5028. Hot and cold water, gas fires, 'phones. Central heating. Garden. PERFECT QUIET. From £3.3s. single, £5.5s. double. Bed, breakfast 7/6.

Special terms lengthy stay.

LONDON PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church)—Passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London, inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2. Good table, every comfort; bridge; running water in every room; from 45/- Resident proprietors.

LONDON, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 11-32 Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5. FRO 3357—Facing gardens; hot and cold water bedrooms; excellent cuisine; from 2½ gns.

LONDON. Fleming's Hotel, 10 Kensington Gardens Square, W. 2—Quiet; gas fires; constant hot water; from 2½ gns.; bed and breakfast 6/6; Scottish proprietress, Bayswater 1751.

Tel. Liv 3262. London Nr. Crystal Palace
BEAULIEU HOTEL

264 South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25

15 acres beautiful grounds 400 feet above sea level. IDEAL IN SUMMER.

Moderate Terms. Brochure on Request.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE — Regent Private Hotel; superior board residence; electric light, central heating, garden, garage. 55-59 Osborne Road. Tel. 908. Jesmond.

SCARBOROUGH—ST. NICHOLAS CLIFF
RIVIERA HOTEL Modern. Overlooking South Bay. Moderate terms. Tariff. MRS. R. H. LUND.

SEVENOAKS—Comfortable house, 4 minutes station; separate tables, excellent cuisine; central heating, running water; inclusive terms 3½ guineas. MRS. ADAMS. Heathfield Private Hotel. Phone 984.

SHAKESPEARE'S Country, near Stratford-on-Avon—Mr. and Mrs. Graves will welcome you to their beautiful English home, offering rest, comfort and peace; 30 bedrooms, 40 acres; riding, tennis, swimming; from 3½ gns. EDSTONE HALL, Wootton Wawen, Warwickshire.

SOUTHSEA, Sandringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea; sunny balcony; good catering; lift; night porter. Phone Portsmouth 73863.

SOUTHPORT—Talbot Private Hotel, Central Heating, Gas Fires, Hot and Cold Water in Bedrooms. Very Central and Close to Christian Science church. Terms From 9/- Per Day. Garage Near. Phone 300011.

SOUTHPORT, CLIFTON HOTEL, Promenade. R. A. C. A. A. Fully Equipped Lift. Orchestra. Dancing. Tennis. Golf. Bathing. Garage. Telephone 4141. Telegrams, Marine.

SOUTHPORT—Dunvowan Private Hotel, 47 Promenade. Central—Hot and cold all bedrooms, electric fires; from 3 gns. Tel. 2737.

SURREY HILLS

Visitors to beautiful Surrey England will find
THE COTMANDENE PRIVATE HOTEL, DORKING

a most comfortable and happy place to stay for a long or short visit. Delightful gardens, every comfort and consideration. Near London, train or coach. Moderate terms. Proprietors: Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Pertwee.

SWANAGE, DORSET — Highly recommended private hotel; hot and cold water in bedrooms; excellent catering; automatic refrigeration. MR. and MRS. FURNESS, "Westbury," 10 Rempstone Rd., Swanage.

TORQUAY
Crofton House Hotel

Quiet Situation. Four Minutes to Sea. Comfortable Beds. Excellent Cooking. From 3½ gns.

TORQUAY. MARLBOROUGH PRIVATE HOTEL—Sunny position; 2 minutes sea and shops. Hot and cold water, perfect cooking, individual attention. Inclusive terms. From 3 gns.

TORQUAY—ROBIN HILL HOTEL. Ideal situation, 5 minutes sea front, and shops; central heating throughout; hot and cold water in all bedrooms; from 3 gns. no extras. Proprietors MR. AND MRS. S. HALE.

WORTHING—Clear View Private Hotel, facing sea, passenger lift, hot and cold water and gas or electric fires in b

LANCASHIRE

BURNLEY

W. HOPE
87 Burnley Road, Padiham
Suits to Measure from 50/-.
Ladies' Coats and Costumes to measure.
TELEPHONE PADIHAM 84

Bailey's
For Style and Value in Ladies' Wear
11 Manchester Road, Burnley
Also at Church Street, Accrington

T. HIRST

Grocer and Provision Merchant
Post Office Briercliffe Road, Burnley
My Motto: Quality and Service
Orders delivered to any part of the district.
Agent for Hea-Te-Co Soap

BURY

TEL 367 BURY
GEO. H. McFADDEN
"SMARTWEAR"
Successor to S. B. Ambler
Burberrys, Ladies' and Men's Hatter and Outfitter
13 BOLTON STREET BURY

TEL. 597 BURY
RICHARD ARNOTT, Ltd.
Sale Bargains
from June 27th to July 25th
16-18 Crompton St., and 3 Silver St., Bury

LIVERPOOL

T. & S. BACON LTD
ESTABLISHED 1825
VAN RAALTE
Style Hosiery, Underthings, Gloves
BOLD ST., LIVERPOOL

MILLINERY GOWNS
EDITH HIBBARD
25 BASNETT STREET Royal 2134
LIVERPOOL

HOSIERY KNITWEAR
J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1831
34-36 BOLD STREET Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for CANTILEVER SHOES

CLAY & ABRAHAM Ltd.
87 BOLD STREET 18 LORD STREET
23 TITHEBARN STREET
Old English Lavender Water and Eau de Cologne as supplied to the late Queen Victoria.
ROGER et GALLET TOILET SOAP
"The Powder That Clings"

W. ALEX. KERR
Prof. first prize medallist, B. H. A.
COIFFEUR
Permanent Waving by Latest Methods
108 BOLD STREET Tel. Royal 4986

COOPERS CAFE
Serve
Shilling Luncheons and Teas
in Great Variety
COOPERS STORES
CHURCH STREET

SPEIRS & GLEDSDALE Ltd.
PRINTERS
Stationers, Bookbinders, etc.
18 Cable Street Tel.: Bank 4597

HENSHAW BROS.
58 Russell St. Tele. Royal 2290
PLUMBERS DECORATORS

WILLIAM H. BELL
FURNISHING EXPERT for
Carpets — Curtains — Covers
Specialist in
Remaking of Bedding
Recovering of Down Quilts
Coopers Bldgs. Church Street
Agent for the original Witney Blankets
Tel Royal 4432 and Waterloo 866

JOHNSON
TEL. WATERLOO 667
BUILDING CONTRACTOR
All Branches
DECORATOR
4 Church Rd., Waterloo Est. 1870

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

THE
Imperial Dry Cleaners
AND LAUNDERERS
PHONE 128
ST. ANNES-ON-SEA
Proprietress Janet Osbaldeston
"Finest Dry Cleaners in England." Goods returned in three days or sooner if desired. Return postage paid. Madam's Motor Vans collect and deliver daily.
American Visitors Please Note

Gifts, Books, Stationery, etc.
ADAM HUNTER
61, The Square
and
17, Garden Street,
St. Annes-on-the-Sea.

MANCHESTER

W. ROBSON, M. P. S.
holds a complete stock of photographic materials. Toilet and holiday requisites.
Films Developed and Printed
Eight-Hour Service
141 Stockport Road Levenshulme

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

LANCASHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
••SALE••
in
All Departments
Commencing June 29
St. Anns Place,
MANCHESTER

EVERSOFT UPHOLSTERY
Pure Materials. Made entirely by us in our new Workshops.
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double Sprung. All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6.
Settees from £8.19.6.
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0. 80 Model Rooms. Two acres Showrooms.
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 Oxford Street, Manchester

ÆTERNA
FOOTWEAR
Ask for a Fitting Demonstration of This New Shoe
Finley & Baber
16 ST. ANN STREET
Our ordinary Shoes from 29/6

J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd. Mark

For Men's Wear Visit
J. E. BOWEN
179, Wilmslow Road
Rusholme

Motor Cars and Accessories

Every make of car supplied Repairs a specialty
FRANK LEWIS
MARKET STREET GARAGE, STRETFORD
Phone Longford 2090

BECKLEY'S
FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
Local Agents for
"Diana," "Clark's," "Moccasin," etc.
100 Stockport Road and 54 Chapel Street
Levenshulme Phone RUSholme 4064
"Grenfell" Raincoats stocked, all sizes

Rickards
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
20 OLD MILLGATE, Corner of Cannon Street

CHARLES COOK
Tailor
8, Moult Street
Opp. Royal Exchange
During July 20 per cent discount for cash. A large stock of Wedding Outfits for Hiring.

TYPEWRITERS
Standard and Portable. New and Second-hand
Carbons and Ribbons
Duplicators and Inks
All Stationery Supplies
ARTHUR FOOTE Limited
COMMERCIAL STATIONERS
24 BROWN ST., MANCHESTER

SMITH'S Ltd.
Millinery, Gown and Knitwear Specialists
POPULAR PRICES
32 OLDHAM STREET MANCHESTER
(and at Bolton and Chorlton)

Gifts for All Occasions
Handbags, Jewellery, Stationery, Leather Goods and Novelties
A. & S. WALKER LTD.
King Street, St. Ann's Passage
Victoria Street Corner
MANCHESTER

ROCHDALE

W. H. BEST Ltd.
Painters and Decorators
12 CHEETHAM STREET
TEL. 2390 ROCHDALE

Halfpenney's
Special Display of
New Season's Goods
12 DRAKE STREET
Tel. 2678 Rochdale

J. CLAPHAM
Florist and Fruiterer
92 DRAKE STREET Tel. 3860
FRESH FLOWERS DAILY

McCARTNEY BROS.
Gentlemen's Outfitters and Hatters
THE WALK, ROCHDALE

H. WARD
PHONE 5938 CASTLETON
MEAT PURVEYOR
385 MANCHESTER ROAD, SUDDEN, ROCHDALE
62 BRIDGE STREET, HEYWOOD, LANCS.
Orders Promptly Attended To

SOUTHPORT

The Noted Grocers
CARNELL BROS.
121-123 LORD STREET
Bread Bakers, Provisions Merchants
Carr's Biscuits
Quality Guaranteed
Telephone 4308 Established 1823

LANCASHIRE

SOUTHPORT (Continued)

THE HOUSE FOR GIFTS
BROADBENTS LTD.
Extend a very cordial invitation to Visitors to
"WALK THRO"
Their Store at convenience
Cafe ● Reading Room ● Post Office

PURSER'S
Specialists for
CARPETS *and* LINOLEUMS
FURNISHING FABRICS
Complete House Furnishers
137-149 LORD STREET

Marshall & Snelgrove
Summer Sale
NOW PROCEEDING
Drastic Reductions in All Departments
Lord Street, Southport

Visit
Jolleys Cafe-Restaurant
Luncheons 2/-, 2/6. High Teas from 1/9. Grills from 2/-. Music.
Home Made Chocolates, Confectionery
Parties Catered For
Open Sundays from 10 until 10
229 LORD STREET TEL. 505111

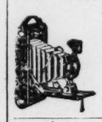
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S TAILORING
OSWALD SHERWOOD
106 LORD ST SOUTH PORT

Everything for the Holidays
at
BOOTHROYDS Ltd.

MABEL M. GROOME
Ladies' Outfitter
Underwear and Hosiery
Specialist in Outsizes
2, Somerset Bldgs., Hill St., Southport

CHARLES MARSHALL
MARKET HALL
Fruiterer and Greengrocer
Distinguished for Quality
TELEPHONE 3789

FAMILY BUTCHER
C. HOULDCROFT
Highest Quality Beef, Lamb, Pork and Veal
Our supply will meet your demand
2, Hillside Road, Hillside, and Market Hall (Wednesday and Saturday)

HAROLD BARTON M.P.S.

High Class Perfumery
Powders, Creams, Shaving Brushes, Razors, etc.
Cameras and Cinematographs
163 LORD STREET

FISHMONGER *and* POULTERER
T. WATKINSON
NEW-LAID EGGS
From Our Own Farm
Fine Selection of FISH Fresh Daily
Van Delivery to All Parts
68 EASTBANK STREET TEL. 4986

PARKHOUSE
22 London Street
The finest Men's and Boys' Wear Shop in the North.

GRAHAM
High Class Confectionery
All kinds of Cakes and Pastries
Pies a Speciality
Van delivers daily to all Districts.
44, Liverpool Road, Birkdale Tel. 66424

W. A. Rimmer & Bros. Ltd.
24, LONDON STREET
Everything in Hairdressing
for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children
Permanent Waving Specialists
Tel. 4136 Branch 2, Church St.
4137 ORMSKIRK

The British Valet Tailors
For High-Class Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
Remodelling and Turning
54, Eastbank St., Tel. 4729, Est. 1876

DISTINCTIVE TAILORING
T. H. Talbot
All the Latest Designs for Ladies and Gentlemen
3, LARCH STREET

WIGAN

LAMB & BULLOCK
Beef and Pork Butchers, etc.
Corned Beef and Pickled Tongues Constantly on Hand.
4 MARKET STREET, WIGAN

NORTHUMBERLAND

WHITLEY BAY

ESTABLISHED 1898
THOS. DUNN & SONS
(WHITLEY BAY) LIMITED
Fish, Game, Poultry and Egg Dealers
307 Park View Tel. 118 Whitley Bay
13 Front Street Tel. 626 Monkseaton
PROMPT SERVICE

W. B. MILNE
Plumbing and Heating
GLENAGLES. MARINE GARDENS.
WHITLEY BAY Phone 553

STAFFORDSHIRE

NEWCASTLE

CARRYER'S
For "CARRYER-CRAFT" CHAIRS, QUILTS, BEDDING and SHADOW-TISSUES
18,000 Square Feet of Showrooms
CARRYER BROS. LTD. NEWCASTLE, STAFFS.

YORKSHIRE

BRADFORD

The "Quality" Store for 30 Miles Around
Tel. 2890 (8 lines)
BROWN, MUFFS
of BRADFORD
Complete Outfitting for Men, Women and Children
Drapers—Furriers—Furnishers

QUALITY FRESHNESS PURITY
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES
LTD.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at ILKLEY and MORECAMBE
Deliveries throughout the West Riding

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in MEN'S WEAR of QUALITY

Gloves, Hosiery, Neckwear, Shirts, Pyjamas, etc., etc.
64 MARKET STREET (Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema) Tel. 7239

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
CLAREMONT BRADFORD
TELEPHONE 8274
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

LEADED LIGHT MAKERS
GLASS MERCHANTS
"Mirrors" "Reflectors"
Resilvering and Bevelling
RADIANT LIGHT WORKS
Broad Lane, Laisterdyke
Proprietor: E. Bannan Tel. 3836

W. Hall & Co.
for
CURTAINS: LOOSE COVERS: CUSHIONS: PELMETS, ETC.
8 Manningham Lane Telephone 3650

HALIFAX

FURNITURE
DECORATIONS
CARPETS FABRICS
LINENS BEDDING
GLASS & CHINA
SIMPSONS
SILVER STREET
HALIFAX
Est. 1815 Tel. 3735
QUALITY VALUE SERVICE
MODEL HOUSE ON VIEW

'Phone 2913
Agent for G. E. C. Electric Washer
ARTHUR ELLIS
Maker of All Kinds of
WASHING, WRINGING and MANGLING MACHINES
New Rollers and Repairs—Electric Washers
24 HORTON STREET. HALIFAX

Swimming and Camping
Showroom, Throughout the Summer
BEECROFT'S HALIFAX SPORTS HOUSE UNION STREET Tel. 4039

R. SPEAK & CO.
THE RELIABLE TAILORS
WOOL SHOPS
HALIFAX YORKS.
Suits Made to Measure on the Premises—Under Personal Care and Supervision

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT CAFE
Branch Stores 20, West Park. Tel. 4390
STATION SQUARE

ACKRILL, Ltd.
Printers Stationers and Bookbinders
TEL. 4001

W. H. SLATER & SON LTD.
HOUSE FURNISHERS,
UPHOLSTERERS, CABINET MAKERS.
("SUNDOUR" UNFADABLE FABRICS)
20, 21, 22, WEST PARK, HARROGATE.
TEL. NO 2294. DAY & NIGHT

NORTHUMBERLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

J. B. MENNIE
Jeweller and Silversmith
9, New Bridge Street Tel. 22452
Cultured Pearls—Modern Jewellery—Sports Prizes Trophies and Cups
REPAIRS—REMOUNTING

L. M. ROBINSON
Florist and Fruiterer
Fresh Fruit Daily for Preserves
MISTLETOE ROAD. JESMOND
Tel. Jesmond 108 and 109

ARTHUR JUKES
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
Suits from £3. 15/- upwards
11, Warton Terrace, Heaton.

YORKSHIRE

HARROGATE (Continued)

PARKER'S GIFT SHOP
High-Class Leather and Fancy Goods
12, CAMBRIDGE CRESCENT
(Near G. P. O.)
TEL. 4535

ESTABLISHED 1883
WALKERS
FOR FINE FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS
32 PARLIAMENT STREET
TELEPHONE 4220 HARROGATE

Furniture, Carpets, Curtains
S. A. MADDOCK
UPHOLSTERER, etc.
(Rear of) 145, Cold Bath Road. Tel. 3965

HUDDERSFIELD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
WOODSIDE, NEAR HUDDERSFIELD
HUDDERSFIELD 671
Look for the England display advertising in the news section.

George Field & Son's
Last Days of Summer Sale
Drastic and Genuine Final Reductions in All Departments
11-15 John William Street

W. H. Dawson & Sons Ltd.
Hosiers and Outfitters
We have an excellent stock of goods suitable for men's wear for the coming holiday, including HATS, CAPS, FLANNELS, SHORTS, COATS, SHIRTS, SUITS, etc.
14-16 Westgate

HULL

GENTLEMEN WHO REQUIRE SHIRTS WITH CHARACTER
The "MARTUS" Poplin Shirt 10/6
The "WELTUS" Poplin Shirt 7/6
PATTERN CARDS ON APPLICATION
Agents
STREFFORDS of HULL, YORKS.

ILKLEY

J. MOORE
Successor to MRS. HOWSON
4 WELLS ROAD and 34 THE GROVE
ILKLEY
Household and Fancy Linen
Agents for "Aertex" Underwear

LEEDS

Tel. 23741
36 and 38
New Briggate
Leeds
J. Leslie Ltd
Smart Clothes
GOWNS MILLINERY COSTUMES
3 doors below Grand Theatre

DRESSMAKERS and LADIES' TAILORS
— Quality and Service —
Goldsworthy & Sweeting
112 Woodsley Road, off Belle Vue Road
Wide Range of Materials Made Up at Moderate Charges

Foot Wear Specialists
T. Myers
1 North Lane, 61 Otley Rd., Headingley
Agents for
Norvic & Mascot, Diana, Broadway-"K" Shoes, Startrite for Children.
Telephone 22393

Haiste & Sons
Gentlemen's Hosiers, Outfitters
"The Corner Shop"
63 Vicar Lane, Leeds

Groocock & Son
31 Otley Road, Headingley, Leeds
Provision Specialists
High Class Grocers
TELEPHONE 51341

Let Flowers Be Your Greetings
Get them from
D. SUMMERS
Sole Proprietor: E. J. Groh British (Formerly Belgian)
Florist and Fruiterer
24 LANDS LANE LEEDS 7
TELEPHONE 27000

E. WILSHIRE & CO. Ltd.
for COALS

	£	S	D
10 cwts. Selected House	1	0	6
10 cwts. Haigh Moor Nuts	1	0	0
10 cwts. Best House	19	3	
10 cwts. Best Nuts	18	2	
10 cwts. Kitchen Nuts	15	8	
10 cwts. Cobbles	15	7	

Delivered in Bags C. O. D.
Hunslet Lane, Midland, Leeds, 10. Tel. 24428

For GOOD MEAT
Phone
MIDGLEYS FAMILY BUTCHERS
Established Nearly 30 Years
211 Stainbeck Road } Tel. 42958
546 Scott Hall Road }
76 Main St., Burley in Wharfedale Tel. 43

MIDDLESBROUGH

Amos Hinton & Sons
Limited
for
PURE FOODSTUFFS
South Street and Corporation Road and Linthorpe Road
MIDDLESBROUGH

DICKSON & BENSON
LIMITED
THE ARCADE STORE
MIDDLESBROUGH
Cleveland's Complete Family Store
TEL. 2855

YORKSHIRE

MIDDLESBROUGH (Continued)

Phone 3793 Established 1854
J. H. WRAY
High Class
MEAT PURVEYOR
188 LINTHORPE ROAD
MIDDLESBROUGH

T. WHATLEY & SON
LTD.
Interior Decorators
Painting Contractors
Showroom Service—Technical Advice
288, 290, 311/313 LINTHORPE ROAD

The Garden Beautiful
SEEDS FLOWERS GARDEN REQUISITES PLANTS, etc.
Wm. STRIKE Ltd.
MIDDLESBROUGH & STOCKTON-ON-TEES
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association

Highest Class Confectioners
The Scottish Tea Rooms
51 AND 53 ALBERT ROAD
Luncheons, Teas, Suppers
Telephone 2567

SCARBOROUGH

A. W. Sinclair & Sons
Limited
BUILDERS
COMMERCIAL STREET
Tel. 447 *Estimates Free*

Library, Leather Goods, Postcards, China
ALBERT HOLLOWAY
82 Newborough St. 13 Ramshill Rd.
THE SPA BOOKSTALL

SHEFFIELD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Sharrow 51682, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
82 MONTGOMERY ROAD, NETHER EDGE
Look for the England display advertising in the news section.

THE FASHION STORE
COLES
of Sheffield
Church St. and Fargate
Phone 21071 . . . 6 lines

Efficient and Experienced Service
HEATHERFIELD GARAGE
Any Make of Car Supplied
PETROL OIL Totley Rise SPARE PARTS TYRES
71176

Costello
COATS, GOWNS, FURS
36 FARGATE

Quality ✦ Service ✦ Satisfaction
H. I. HANDFORD
FAMILY GROCER
City Prices—City Qualities
Deliveries Anywhere
492 FULWOOD ROAD Tel. 31252

OXCROFT
Britain's Best
HOUSE COAL
E. A. STEVENSON
141 NORFOLK ST SHEFFIELD 1 Phone 23184 23185 & 23125

Stewart & Stewart
(SHEFFIELD) Ltd.
LADIES' ATTRACTIVE READY-TO-WEAR COATS, COSTUMES, SPORTSWEAR GOWNS AND MILLINERY
48-62 Pinstone Street Telephone 21537

99-101-103-5-7 SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS
(Sheffield) LTD. PHONE 22898
FOR AUSTIN STANDARD & LANCHESTER AND TYRES OILS & ACCESSORIES

We sell CAMPBELL'S SOUPS
T. J. C. COE
SILVER HILL STORES, ECCLESALL

Once a Housewife has discovered the Quality of our goods, and the service we render, she seldom seeks further for a good GROCER and CONFECTIONER.
TEL. 70874

Marian G. Naylor
Beauchief Terminus
TWO-PIECE SUITS
SILK and LINEN GOWNS
WOOLLEN SUITS BLOUSES
HATS HOSIERY UNDIES

Walshs
for Quality
JOHN WALSH Ltd.
HIGH ST., SHEFFIELD 1.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

YORKSHIRE

WAKEFIELD

Hagenbacks
For Bacon, Cooked Meats, Cakes, Pastries, Swiss Knight Cheese, Tobler Chocolate.
PHONE TEL. 2207
We shall be pleased to deliver your orders. 28 Northgate

MAISON CARR
Registered
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HAIRDRESSER
5 Systems in Permanent Waving
From 12/6 to 25/-
Registered Eugene Waving
All Beauty Preparations in Stock
Open Wednesday Afternoon
22, HALL ROAD LUPSET
Telephone 3255

Our business is to anticipate your needs; wherein we fail, make it your pleasure to tell us so.
NETTLETON BROS. LTD.
Fish, Game, Poultry
Fruit and Flower Salesmen
31 North Gate, Wakefield 7 High St., Horbury

YORK

LILIAN
Hairdressing

Permanent Waving
Eugene System 21/-
1 PARAGON ST., Fishergate

York County
Hygienic Laundries, Ltd.
High Class Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Your nearest Depot, "The Post Office"
Telephone No. 3311 Foss Islands, York

Arden
Sole Agent for
THE ARDEN KNITWEAR TAILORED CARDIGAN SUITS
Ethel Jones
MILLINERY KNITWEAR GOWNS
20 Blake Street York
Tel. 4265

JOHN CROSS Ltd.
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
Noted for Bacon and the Highest Possible Value in Groceries
Fossgate, Micklegate, Wenlock Terrace, and Market St., York

H. B. DALE
Gentlemen's Outfitter
Large new stock of Flannel Trousers, Blazers, Golf Suits, Hats, Ties, Shirts, Sports Coats, Slipovers, Sweaters, Pullovers, Macks, Raincoats.
31 Parliament Street, York Phone 3868
Boys' and Girls' Department
41 Stonegate Phone 4334

Edwin Story Ltd.
Booksellers, Stationers, Etc.
MICKLEGATE BAR, YORK
Branches
12-14 Bootham, Monk Bar, Minster Gates
Call and See Our Up-to-Date Lending Library

Scotland

EDINBURGH

The beauty of GLASS and its many uses in the Home. Leaded Glass of exquisite designs. Engraved and Etched GLASS. Decorative Mirrors and GLASS table tops, etc. Artistic "VITROLITE" GLASS wall linings for Bathrooms, Kitchens, etc.
CUNNINGHAM, DICKSON & WALKER
(Proprietor, D. Pinkerton)
31, South Frederick St.
28, Leith St. and 60, Home St.
EDINBURGH

CLEGHORN
Still Further Progress!
New and Larger Premises at
129 Princes Street
EDINBURGH
New Departments
Knitwear and Sports Goods
You Are Cordially Invited to Pay Us a Visit

Shop at COOPER'S
Pure Food Specialists
40a QUEENSFERRY ST., EDINBURGH
Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value
also at
47 Morningside Road, 52 Home Street
140 Nicolson Street, 337 Leith Walk
25 Raeburn Place, 21 Newington Road
6 East Trinity Road
We Specialize in American, Continental and Empire FANCY GROCERIES. Tell us your wants and we procure them. Personal supervision by Managing Director.

Drysdale Brothers LTD.
113-115 Newington Road
and 340 Morningside Road Tel. 52207
Daily Arrivals of
Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries
Cherries and Greengages
Lanark Tomatoes from
WM. BROWN & CO.
Fruiterers and Greengrocers
Fresh Cut Flowers
41 QUEENSFERRY STREET TEL. 22524

FOR SCOTTISH BOOKS
MAPS—GUIDE BOOKS
and General Literature
CALL AT
ROBERT GRANT & SON Ltd.
126 Princes Street, Edinburgh.

GLASGOW

Alexander Scott
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
109 Buchanan Street
Oak Jacobean Table Canteen
PRICE £25
Containing 81 Pieces
Spoons, Forks and Cutlery

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW (Continued)

HOLIDAY WEAR
for
CRUISING, SWIMMING, SPORT
All women must have the correct wear for the correct occasion.
Tailored Sportswear for Women at
LUMLEY'S
80-82 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C. 2

AND OR COURSE
SPORTS GOODS
FOR ALL SPORTS

COUPAR'S FURS
..Remodelling..
Advance models in all furs now in stock. Customers who wish their furs overhauled and brought up-to-date should send them in now.
All estimates are given free of charge and obligation.
COUPAR LTD.
241 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow
TEL. DOUGLAS 2389

FURNITURE
OUR NEW SEASON'S MODELS OF DINING-ROOM, BEDROOM, DRAWING-ROOM and LOUNGE FURNITURE NOW ON VIEW AT INCOMPARABLE PRICES.
Example:—
4-ft. figured Mahogany Bedroom Suite, consisting of 2-door wardrobe, interior Mirror, Dressing Table with seven drawers, reflex frameless mirrors, Tallboy Chest. Upholstered Stool.
£34 10/-
A. GARDNER & SON, LTD.
36 JAMAICA STREET, GLASGOW, C. 1

When in Glasgow
DINE AT
COOPER'S
Lunch and Tea Rooms
Ingram Street, 111 St. Vincent Street, and The Café, Howard Street
Light Refreshment Service Economical, Varied, Rapid
COOPER & CO.'S STORES LTD.

Mackinlay & Company

Visit the most up-to-date showroom of its kind in Scotland for the latest ideas in Domestic Plumbing and Electrical Equipment.
339 BYRES ROAD
GLASGOW W 2. Tel. Western 2016

Your Duty to Beauty
A Visit to
ROBINA COPLAND
BEAUTY SALON

Registered
Eugène Permanent Waver
291 Sauchiehall St. Ph: Douglas 1610

ROBERT CUNNINGHAM
MOTOR HIRER and REPAIRER
12 N. Claremont Street
Tel. Douglas 372
2, 4 and 6-Seater Cars for Hire. Any distance, or by Day, Week or Month. Repairs to all makes of Cars by skilled Mechanics.

TRAVELWARE OF QUALITY
Bags, Suitcases, Ladies' Handbags
Umbrellas
REID & TODD
8 Renfield Street, Glasgow

TARTAN
KILTS
RUGS, SCARFS
NOVELTIES
LARGEST STOCK IN SCOTLAND
R. G. LAWRIE LTD. 38 RENFIELD ST. GLASGOW.

KINCAID'S for
Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Underwear
Best Quality. Keen Prices.
403 SAUCHIEHALL STREET

Chalmers Stores Ltd.
IRONMONGERS
683 GREAT WESTERN ROAD
Tel. Western 2207

"Say it with Flowers"
Telegrams: "Daffodil, Glasgow"
Tel. Bell 2380
MARY FOX
Art Florist and Decorator
194-196 London Road, Glasgow, S. E.
Branch Shop, 312 Argyle Street
Telephone Central 4949

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bissett Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 33 or 333

John A. Murdoch & Co.
Engineers and Steel Merchants
BUYING AGENTS
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors and Incinerators
93 HOPE STREET, C. 2.
'Grams: Prestank, Glasgow
Phone: Central 1786

Let LINDSAY'S
Do That Decorating and Painting Job
JOHN LINDSAY & SON
15 Elmbank St., C. 2 Ph. Central 5318

K Shoes at 6/- in the £ Reduction at Andrew Dykes' Sale
A chance you can't afford to miss. Andrew Dykes is clearing all surplus K Stocks and a quantity of exclusive fashion models to make room for Autumn styles. Call now for the best bargains are going quickly. (Special bargains for men 20/-).
ANDREW DYKES LTD.
46 RENFIELD STREET, GLASGOW

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realise the value of his advertising investment.

GENIUS is entitled to respect only when it promotes the peace and improves the happiness of mankind.—LORD ESSEX.

Daily Features

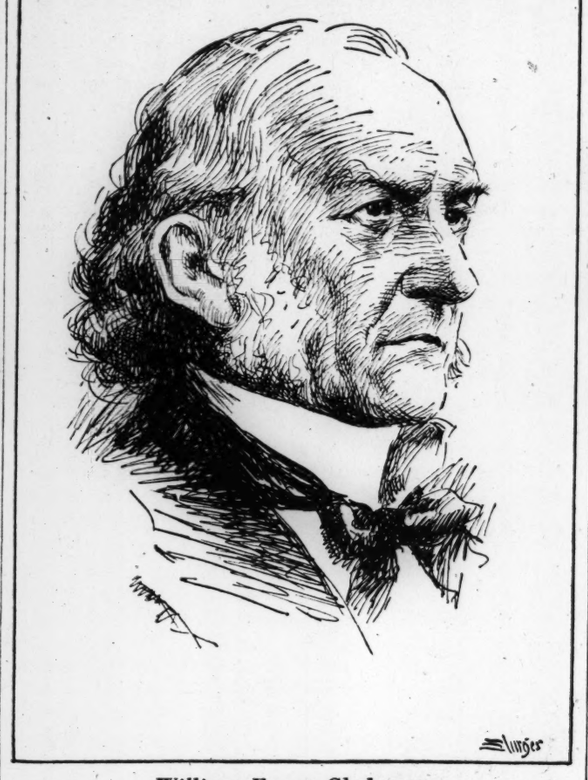
A FRIEND you have to buy won't be worth what you pay for him, no matter what that may be.—G. D. PRANVICE.

Deer Outlined by the Snow—

Monitor Camera Club From Mrs. O. Campbell, Hailey, Idaho

Searching for Food on High Slopes

Lines About Leaders–XXV



William Ewart Gladstone
(1809-1898)

WILLIAM GLADSTONE represents a manifold personality.
He is known as statesman, orator, writer and scholar.
Lord Salisbury sums up his character as that of a Christian.
And it is perhaps as such that all like best to think of him.
Even as Prime Minister, he would meet the humblest demands.
Once there was a charwoman who feared for her wayward son.
Convinced that Gladstone might help, she appealed to him.
The Premier sent for the lad, to whom he spoke kind words.
Then, in the very Parliament rooms, he silently prayed for him.
Such was the man who moved the House of Commons for 60 years.

GLADSTONE was the son of a famous merchant of Liverpool.
There were six children, and all six were trained to debate.
At 12, William left his family to study at Eton and Oxford.
In college, he coached a debating team with incredible skill.
He started a newspaper, of which he was the main contributor.
Then, having his degree, he went for a long journey abroad.
While in Italy, he had a letter from the Duke of Newcastle.
The message informed him of his election to Parliament.
So, at 24, he served the Government under Premier Robert Peel.

HAD Gladstone entered the church, he'd have won its honors.
Had he followed trade, he would have been a merchant prince.
Had he chosen law, he would have filled the courts with fame.
Had the stage allured him, it would have known a great actor.
Circumstances led him to politics, where he soon made his mark.
We will do our best to have right done in all matters, he said.
This was the standard he devised and applied throughout his life.

AN ASSET of Gladstone's was a phenomenal capacity to work.
He could accomplish in four hours what others achieved in 12.
And he easily sat at his desk more than 16 hours every day.
At first a Conservative, he later became leader of the Liberals.
We cannot fight against the future, he declared in one talk.
Time is on our side. Great social forces are moving onward. . . .
His speeches had already established him as an eloquent orator.
His famous Tariffs Bill revealed him as a glorious statesman.
In fact, the reduction of duties was a stride toward free trade.
Gladstone's career brought him in touch with many problems.
With him delayed colonial questions received deep thought.
In correcting anomalies of navigation he aided shipping growth.
In planning new treaties he gave expansion to foreign commerce.
In lessening paper cost he gave impulse to publishing trade.
Under him, revenues multiplied, powers of purchase increased.
But he displayed real mastery in working out national finance.
And the country delighted in seeing tax after tax disappear.
He opened the way for settlement of Home Rule in Ireland.
In all his negotiations he stood for arbitration and peace.

AT 85, Gladstone was still working more than the average man.
He lived in the beautiful country seat of Hawarden Castle.
His immense library comprised 20,000 volumes, available to all.
Though first among intellectuals, the masses also claimed him.
They were glad they could think of their Premier as "Mr."
They cheered as he stripped to the shirt to fell a needed tree.
They liked his play-going Saturdays, and church-going Sundays.
Indeed, he was one to be trusted, and one for whom to fight.
Gladstone has done much to help the advent of the coming age.
His moral grandeur has won him the homage of all mankind.

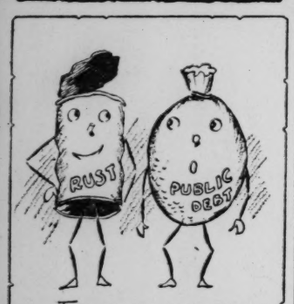
Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
© 1936, The Christian Science Publishing Society

—On an Idaho Game Reserve

Mrs. O. Campbell

The Herd Moves On to New Pastures

Worth Knowing



THE ANNUAL LOSS DUE TO RUST—ONE BILLION DOLLARS—IS EQUAL TO THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE U.S.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

Cold Weather for Robins

"IT IS one of the odd things about what they call early summer," mooed Farmer Ben's calm, capable cow to his stout, strong horse, "that it doesn't stay summery."

"I've noticed it often," neighed the stout, strong horse.

"Nobody could help noticing it," grunted the plump, pink pig. "Here it is almost midsummer and the last week has been more springlike, I'd call it, than summery. But today is autumnal. Might be coming on to Thanksgiving."

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"It Was Chilly Outside," Chirped Reginald, "So I Flew Back Here"

"I dare say it may be warmer tomorrow," mooed the calm, capable cow, looking out of the window that Farmer Ben, who was one of the most thoughtful and considerate farmers that ever farmed, had put in where she could look out and enjoy the scenery, "but that sunset looks fallish."

"It'll be warmer," neighed the stout, strong horse. "Can't stay like this very long this time o' year."

"I warned Reginald Robin," mooed the calm, capable cow. "I said, 'Reginald, if I was you I'd stay here in the nice, warm barn a while longer before I took to living outdoors in a tree.'"

"You living outdoors in a tree!" grunted the plump, pink pig. "I see you living outdoors in a tree!"

"It's a manner of speaking,'" mooed the calm, capable cow. "I wouldn't want to live outdoors in a tree."

"The other robins have come back," neighed the stout, strong horse. "I saw a flock of 'em yesterday when I was plowing."

"That's what Reginald said," mooed the calm, capable cow. "The way he felt about it was it would look odd if he wasn't out and about to meet his friends, now they are back."

"Queer life they live, these robins," grunted the plump, pink pig. "Here in summer and there in winter. I wouldn't like it myself. Give me a good pen that stays in one place and plenty to eat."

"I'd say 'plenty to eat,'" mooed the calm capable cow, "and then some more after you've eaten it."

"That's the idea," grunted the plump, pink pig. "Plenty to eat and always enough more to keep you going between meals."

"I miss Reginald Robin," neighed the stout, strong horse." He's a pleasant fellow to have in the barn."

"I'm glad to hear you say so," chirped Reginald Robin himself, flying in and perching on the clothesline that Farmer Ben had put up in the barn for him to perch on. "How's everything?"

"Why, Reginald!" mooed the calm, capable cow. "I thought you'd joined your little feathered friends for the summer."

"So I have. So I have," chirped Reginald Robin. "They're all back. Charley Robin and Henry Robin and John Robin and Joe Robin and Billy Robin—all the old crowd. But it was kind of chilly in my summer nest, so I thought I'd just fly back here for the night."

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Amendment

Question: The rule regarding amendment of bylaws reads: " . . . provided said amendment has been submitted in writing, signed by three members." At the time the amendment is up for action, must a motion be made to adopt the amendment? or does the signature of the three members do away with that necessity?

Answer: A motion to adopt the amendment must be made and seconded before it can be considered. This may be done at the time the amendment is submitted. For example, at some meeting one of the sponsors may offer a motion to adopt the proposed amendment, at the same time handing it, in written form, to the chairman, and another sponsor may second it. The chair would then state that action on the motion would be taken at the next meeting. Meanwhile all other requisite steps would be taken, such as submission to the members in writing, if that is required.

If the three members should simply present the amendment to the clerk at some time when the organization was not in session, requesting that the usual notice of it be given, a formal motion to adopt the amendment would have to be made before it could be discussed at the meeting held for its consideration.

Daily Anecdote

The Critic

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS the custom of Appeles to exhibit his finished paintings to passers-by and to conceal himself nearby that he might overhear their comments.

One day a well-known shoemaker roundly criticized the sandals of a figure in one of the pictures; and Appeles, judging him to be a competent critic, was glad to correct the error.

The next day, the shoemaker, pleased that his comment had been heeded, was emboldened to criticize the anatomical structure of the limbs of the figure; whereupon Appeles leaped from behind his canvas and gave voice to a remark that has since become a proverb: "Let the shoemaker stick to his last!"

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

HERE'S another verse which might well be called a follow-up of yesterday's. It comes from a Champaign, Ill., reader.

PQH "LMJJOAXBKGY" YZX GHQ

J'X,

Z YKPG GYZG XMFAOV QMTYG

GQ "LOAAJ,"

ZOO GYQXA HYQ HQMOE XQ-

ONA HKGY "AAJ,"

Z DFVLGQTFZB HKGY GQQ

BZPV J'X.

2. Letter Changing

IS IT always difficult to beat the number of moves on these letter-changing puzzles? Some say "AYE!" Others say "NAY!" Between the two, a New York City reader finds six hops. What's your score? Changing only one letter at a time, and forming an acceptable word each time, change AYE to NAY in six moves, or less.

3. What Symbols?

A CHICAGO reader submits the following: Place the proper symbols between the numbers below:

7 7 7 7 equals 56

4. Letter Juggling

TWO different 7-letter words may be formed from the seven letters below. Can you do it?

DEEGIRV

5. Rebus

TODAY'S rebus represents a 9-letter word. Although the line below indicates that the rebus may be a hard one, it actually refers to the solution. With that as a hint, it should not be too HARD.

S ST
E

This is a hard one!

(Answers appear among the advertisements.)

What They Say

Interprets Himself

"After having interpreted Beethoven, Brahms, Bach, and Wagner for fifty years, I am going to concentrate on my own self and write my own music."—*Walter Damrosch.*

College Education

"Fathers send their sons to college either because they went to college or because they didn't."—*Dean L. L. Hendren.*

In Lighter Vein

A Fair Question

A pond at Great Gonerby, near Grantham, has been cleaned out, and the following articles or commodities have been recovered:

Thirty tons of sludge.
Three tons of bricks and stones.
Perambulator wheels.
Motor and cycle tires.
250 sticks used as children's fishing rods.
Large number of discarded safety razor blades.
2½d.

We can understand about the razor blades, but what does Great Gonerby do about its old pots and kettles?—*London Observer.*

Mutual Concessions

"You dare to ask for the hand of my daughter and a few years ago you were ball boy at our tennis club?"

"Yes, sir. I said to myself, 'He may be a poor tennis player, but that does not prevent his being a good father-in-law.'"—*Vart Hem* (Stockholm).

Borrowed Souvenirs

"And what did your college mates give you for a wedding present?"

"They gave me the silver from the fraternity house."

"Well, you had better call up the downtown restaurants and hotels and distribute the stuff."

Time to Get Up

Guest: "Well, good-night. I hope I haven't kept you up too late."

Host (yawning): "Not at all. We should have been getting up soon in any case."—*Sun News Pictorial* (Melbourne).

Proof of the Parrot

Customer: "Are you sure this parrot can talk?

Dealer: "Can he talk? Why, a woman's club sold him to me because none of the members could get in a word!"

The Stranger Was Taken In

Citizen: "I suppose a man of your prominence was taken out a lot while in the city?"

Small-Town Mayor (soberly): "No, but I was taken in several times!"

—Answers

"Sorry, gents, will tomorrow do?"

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Picture Hanging

ONE might wonder if a person could get work rehanging pictures, but it would surprise you to know how many women one man found who wanted new cord hangers, or new picture fasteners, put up on walls.

This man carried all the needed things to make good work. He would paste paper over the back where the old protector had torn off; or he would take the whole picture apart and wash the inside of the glass and then put it back together again; or he would put up the clever little picture-hanging devises he carried to sell, and he would rearrange the whole wall space. Then he would make new cord hangings, seeing to it that they were of an exact length on each side of the picture; and he also hung many mirrors.

The sales of his small supplies and his wages gave him an adequate income.—Mrs. E. F. M., Boone, Iowa.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Singing in the Bag

THIS game is suitable for 10 or 15 adult players. Each one is provided with a very large paper bag (obtainable at any grocery store), and air holes are made in each bag. Each bag is numbered in large red or black figures and placed over the head of each "singer" in an adjoining room where the "singers" are selected by the host.

Several bed sheets can be strung on a wire across the room, so that when the "singers," with their heads covered with paper bags, are led back into the room, they form a line behind the sheets, so that only the tops of their heads in the paper bags are visible.

This is so that no one will recognize who the "singers" are; they will be known only by the numbers on the paper bags covering their heads. A pianist sits at a near-by piano, ready to accompany, one at a time, the "singers" who must "sing," as best he or she can, any song he may choose. When all have finished their "solo," the host then stands behind the line and holds his hand over each singer, and the one receiving the greatest applause gets the prize—after which all the bags are removed! Of course, no one can sing very well with his head in a paper bag—and that's where the fun comes in!—Roy R. S., Denver.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Good Scout

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Enid, Okla.

FOUR boys playing ball on the town square shattered one of the street lights. There was no witness to the accident. They could have sneaked off, assured that they wouldn't have to pay for that one!

But the four located the office of the gas and electric company, found the manager, and confessed—adding to their confession their willingness to pay for their carelessness.

The manager was a bit taken off his guard. Such straightforwardness from lamp breakers was not the usual procedure. And in appreciation of their attitude he told the lads that their honesty and sportsmanship had more than canceled their debt to the city.

His interest in the boys later caused him to check their records. He found that three were Boy Scouts, and the fourth was a Cub Scout. And to each boy he wrote a personal letter assuring him that in being true to himself he had brought honor to the organization in which he was a very strong significant link.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Long "u" (F. E. T.)—The correspondent writes:

In such words as *knew, new, student, continuity, multitude, consume, assume*, Webster's dictionary indicates that the correct pronunciation is with the long *u*. But in ordinary conversation, and generally in public speaking, the sound is usually *oo*.

I am particularly interested to learn if it is good practice in public reading to pronounce the words with the *oo* sound, since they are usually so pronounced.

The long *u* sound is really an *oo* preceded by consonant *y*—*yoo*. After the sound of *s* (assume), *z* (resume), and *th* (enthusiast), according to a note in Webster's Guide to Pronunciation (iii, par. 242), "cultivated speakers in both England and America often suppress the first element of the *u*, leaving *oo* alone." After *l* (lute), "usage is divided in England and America, lute and loot both being in good use" (*loc. cit.*).

Although we are beginning to waver a bit over the long *u* following *l*, especially after hearing so many straining attempts to pronounce "Luke," we believe that careful public speakers will continue to sound the long *u* in words such as the correspondent mentions. No one, for example, seems to have great difficulty with the long *u* in "centurion" (there is ordinarily no trace of *too*); and this is a good practice word for those who are striving with "student," "multitude," etc.

For further drill on the long *u*, note the difference between "beauty" and "booty," "cue" and "coo," "feud" and "food," "hew" and "who," "mewed" and "mood," "pure" and "poor," etc.

Southampton (W. E. R.)—The correspondent reports hearing this place name sounded *South-hamp'-ton*.

Sound it with only one *h*, *South-amp'-tun*. Note, too, the lone *h* in "Northampton" (*Nor-thamp'-tun*), "Northumberland" (*nor-thum'-ber-land*), etc.

Israel (W. E. R.)—The correspondent reports hearing this uttered as virtually three words, *Iz ray el*.

It is better to slight the *a* than to give it undeserved prominence.

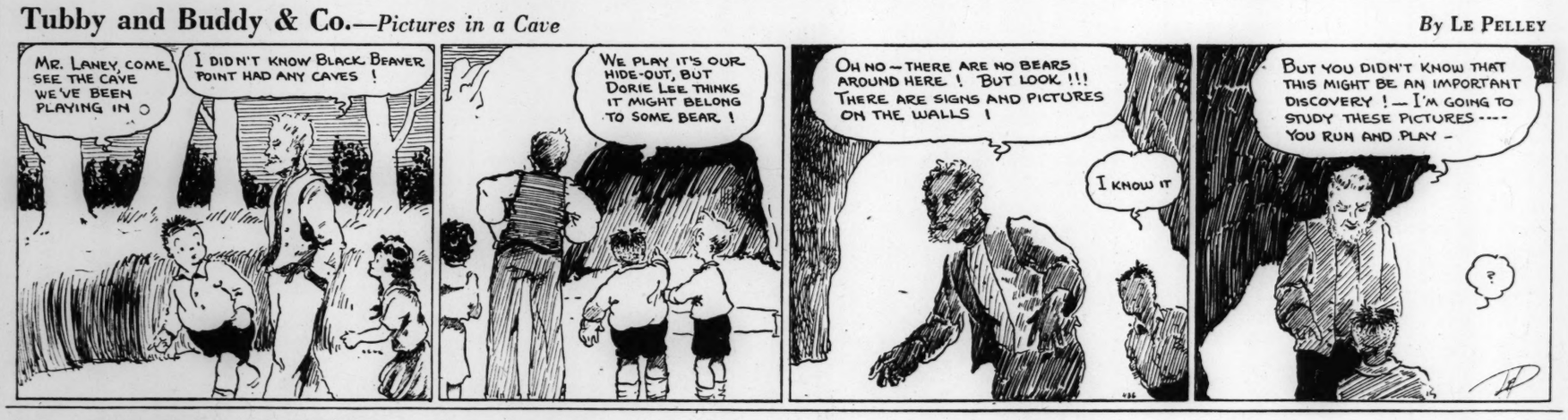
Brevities

Detroit Free Press: A magazine philosopher says an open face makes you welcome everywhere, but it isn't true of that kind of envelope.

Milwaukee Journal: The congressional questioners of Doc Townsend are in a quandary. They would like to forget him, but that, too, would make him a martyr.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Pictures in a Cave*

By LE PELLEY


MR. LANEY, COME SEE THE CAVE WE'VE BEEN PLAYING IN
I DIDN'T KNOW BLACK BEAVER POINT HAD ANY CAVES !
WE PLAY IT'S OUR HIDE-OUT, BUT DORIE LEE THINKS IT MIGHT BELONG TO SOME BEAR !
OH NO—THERE ARE NO BEARS AROUND HERE ! BUT LOOK !!! THERE ARE SIGNS AND PICTURES ON THE WALLS !
I KNOW IT
BUT YOU DIDN'T KNOW THAT THIS MIGHT BE AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY !—I'M GOING TO STUDY THESE PICTURES ---- YOU RUN AND PLAY -
?

The Adventures of Waddles—*At Least Unusual*

By THE HAGERS

"I HAVE," SAID JACK, "FOR DIFFERENT STATES DESIGNED OUTSTANDING LICENSE PLATES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, HERE YOU SEE I'VE USED THE GIANT REDWOOD TREE.
0746
AND IOWA—I WOULD ADORN THEIR CARS WITH GREAT BIG EARS OF CORN.
IOWA-7328
YOU GET THE IDEA?" "YES, INDEED! THEY'RE QUITE OUTSTANDING," I AGREED!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Independence

AT HOMESTEAD, Pennsylvania, America's national holiday was observed this year with something more than firecrackers and sparklers. There, on the scene of the terrible industrial war of 1892, a mass meeting of steel workers proclaimed what they call their "declaration of independence." We quote from the New York Herald Tribune's account:

> The declaration was read by Charles Scharbo, a pipe fitter in the Rankin (Penna.) plant of the United States Steel Corporation. As he read, in broken English, the coatless throng leaned forward, and men and women forgot for a moment the blazing sun in an effort to catch the words.
>
> When Scharbo had finished reading the grievances and plans embodied in the declaration there was a moment of silence. Then the applause started; it was not the wild enthusiastic greeting given to campaign speakers, but rather a serious, determined applause in which everyone joined.

This imitation of the immortal Declaration will strike some as pathetic, others as far-fetched. The argument that America has become an economic despotism is easily exaggerated. Yet the tone of the statement and the manner of the meeting, as reported, reflect an earnestness and a desire for freedom which win respect. These men may be mistaken, but they manifestly believe that "the political liberty for which our forefathers fought, is made meaningless by economic inequality."

How would these new seekers of independence assert their freedom? "We shall exercise our inalienable rights to organize into a great industrial union." But if some worker has the kind of independence that prefers an "open shop," or a craft rather than an industrial union, what happens? Or if the "economic royalists" who own the mills discharge members of the industrial union, what then? Manifestly independence is more complicated in some respects in 1936 than in 1776.

We have been saying for a long time that our modern world is one of organization. The butcher, the baker, the steelmaker feels that he has to be organized. The steel workers seek now to organize on as broad a front as the steel industry. For even great companies find independence difficult, so difficult that they often quote the same prices for the same products, and now have to have the Iron and Steel Institute outline a labor policy for all the company unions.

Where does the seeker for independence find himself? An important part of his freedom—and certainly his hours and conditions of labor are an important element in his freedom—seems to be at the mercy of one or another of three great organizations: the new industrial union, the old craft union, or the company union. He is like a pedestrian at a corner where three great buses contend for the right of way. Naturally he is inclined to climb aboard one. But what of his independence? Is there no place in America today for the economic pedestrian? Are there no traffic regulations? Where is the policeman?

There are traffic regulations, principally the new Wagner Labor Act. And the National Labor Relations Board has attempted to act as policeman. It decided that the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company had discharged certain employees because of union activities and ordered their reinstatement. A federal court on June 16 refused to enforce this order. Manifestly it is a delicate question whether a board or court can or should attempt to say for what reason an employee is discharged and compel an employer to rehire him. It is equally difficult for the policeman to say whether a worker has been intimidated by a union.

There are questions too about the policeman's impartiality. Hitherto in Pennsylvania, where most of the steel struggle centers, government has too often given the big company buses not merely a free road but a friendly push. The story of company police and gangster strike-breakers, of court injunctions against labor organizations and the control of state governments by great vested interests is not one of which either the state or the companies can be proud.

Today that picture is changed. The Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, himself a member of the United Mine Workers, has announced that government powers will not be the tool of the companies. He has declared rather that men forced from their jobs will be given unemployment relief. This plan, if abused, could amount to a government subsidy for strikers. Moreover, in the national field, the Roosevelt Administration is strongly supported by Labor and may be expected to give the workers every protection. Indeed, many employers feel that political reasons lead it actually to favor Labor.

Where in all this is the individual worker's independence? Must he mount one of the buses even to catch the policeman's eye? Whether we like it or not, most of the workers seem to think so. And if government steps in, will the worker be dependent on its favor? Not if Americans keep a right concept of government as based on law, not personal favors. The traffic policeman can act with impartial justice. He will, if citizens exercise their political independence and maintain their ideals of government.

Defending Liberty of Thought

A LITTLE time ago it was believed that whatever else might have been lost in western Europe, at least freedom of thought and reasonable freedom of speech had been won forever. That is now known to have been an illusion.

Culturally half of Europe has returned to conditions such as prevailed during the wars of religion in the seventeenth century. Those who do not agree with certain ascendant regimes are proscribed or exiled. The democracies of the world are offering asylum to men distinguished in many fields. Authors, university professors, journalists are fettered unless they are willing to enunciate views congenial to the regime. Under such conditions the sources of culture and intellectual progress, which depend on freedom, tend to dry up.

It is to meet this new threat to cultural progress that the International Association of Writers for the Defense of Culture came into being last summer; it has just been holding a series of meetings in London, which were attended by M. André Gide, H. G. Wells, André Maurois, E. M. Forster, Aldous Huxley and still other representatives of many countries. The first object is the defense of writers; the second is the association of writers in the interests of peace and liberty; the third is the popularization of good literature everywhere, and the exchange of books between country and country.

The promoters would call in the intellectual forces of the world to redress the balance of erring political forces. The political movement in countries governed by dictators is not only politically oppressive; it has turned into a movement hostile to mental development. It is cutting at the very roots of freedom. The dictators have alienated the leaders of independent thought throughout the world.

But it is in the character of authors to act singly rather than in unison. It remains to be seen whether the leadership of the movement started in Paris and London will be strong enough to overcome the centrifugal tendencies of men of letters, and to avert on the other hand the obtrusion of a partisan politics which would disrupt them. It is capable of being of immense value if, refusing to become sectional, it will concentrate on the single issue of cultural freedom, and devote itself to definite practical measures to make its idealism fruitful.

TO FINANCE his proposed flight into the stratosphere, Dr. Jean Piccard proposes to carry a passenger for $100,000. Those who think this fare to be somewhat high should remember that it includes a return ticket.

Mr. Morgenthau's Boomerang

IN RADIO talks to the taxpayers, Secretary Morgenthau, with the laudable intent of making the nation's finances easy to understand, always likens the taxpayers to "stockholders." It is an unfortunate substitution. It implies that the Government is a business concern, thus flying in the face of the philosophy of government as President Roosevelt interprets it.

Government would exist to earn a surplus, or profit, if it were analogous to a business concern. It certainly could not operate in the red for six successive years, and survive. The true function of government, however, is to render service. In latter years this function has been interpreted as involving the necessity of operating at a deficit till the taxpayers have recovered a taxpaying ability.

Mr. Morgenthau last week would not have been so complacent about his figures if he had been reading the annual report of a corporation. To announce to "stockholders" a deficit of between four and five billions of dollars would be preparatory to announcing a petition in bankruptcy!

The First Nebraskans

FAR in the dim past, when the great Pharaohs ruled in splendor on the banks of the Nile and the Egyptian pyramids were still in the process of construction, builders were even then busy in what we now call Nebraska, if Dr. Earl H. Bell of the university of that State is correct. He claims to have located the site of a city which was about three miles long and half a mile wide. He believes this to have been the home of an agricultural people; there are plentiful remains of carbonized vegetables. There are indications that before this the site was occupied by a more primitive people.

Many natural scientists have thought for a long time that the central valleys of the American continent and adjacent regions were, thousands of years ago, occupied by inhabitants well above the level of primitive peoples, and what Dr. Bell and his fellow workers have located serves to emphasize that belief. The remains discovered in Nebraska are not of a particularly spectacular nature. That is, they are not likely to start a trek to the state as do the Pueblo cliff dwellings.

The Spanish invasion made the world familiar with the civilization of the Aztecs as well as with the Mayas of Yucatan and Central America, but there are good reasons to believe that earlier civilizations existed. The curtains of the centuries have veiled much of the past. Discoveries that change myths to facts are welcome. Perhaps Dr. Bell will be able, in time, to say who the first Nebraskans were.

On a Scottish Farm

Book News of the Day

DURING recent years we have been offered many books of nonfictional character dealing with the farm and its dependent life and the land in general in England; but HIGHLAND HOMESPUN, Margaret Mary Leigh (London: George Bell. 8s. 6d.) is one of the few noteworthy books on that subject that have come out of Scotland.

The specific subject of this book is Achnabo Farm, which is set on the Scottish west coast within sight of Skye. Farming goes on here, Miss Leigh tells us, much as it would have done in the time of Abraham, all operations being performed on a small scale, by hand, in conflict with a difficult climate. Torrential rain falls in December and January, the spring is long and bitter, the summer short and wet. Haymaking, begun in July, is considered blessed by fortune if it is safely finished by the first week in November. All corn, with the possible exception of oats, is poor. And these Scots, contrary to a worldwide reputation for industry, appear to be a surprisingly indolent race of dreamers. The countryside, the natural shape of the land, is alone spectacular and wild and lonely in the true tradition.

⁂

Miss Leigh gives us the day-by-day history of this farm for a year: how she herself ran it, how she managed sheep and heifers and bull and hay and oats; how the bad weather occasionally drove her to distraction, and how little it profited her in worldly wealth.

In doing this she does something else, less intentionally perhaps, but more impressively. She gives us an inner view of herself, a baring, often bitter, of her own heart. This philosophical introspection transforms the book. It makes it not only the history of a farm but an intimate personal record of a woman. The book is thereby richened, greatly deepened, and assumes far more than ephemeral value. Its almost fierce, defiant honesty is unique, in my experience, in books of its kind.

⁂

This Scottish farm is never romanticized, its faults and difficulties never excused. And what is true of the portrait of the farm is also true of the portrait of the woman. It is painted with almost grim honesty, unflinchingly, without a grain of humbug or a falsifying stroke of color. All this is done through the medium of an astonishingly mature style, individual, nervous, by a mind extraordinarily sensitive to place, and with a fine sense of time and season. There are not many books as good as this about the land; and none at all, I think, since Cobbett, with quite the same forceful regard for truth and the same contempt for cant and humbug.

H. E. B.

Perilous Perch?

Baltimore Sun

During Mr. Carmack's Vacation the Monitor Is Reprinting Selected Cartoons From Other Publications.

Shoes in the Rain

SHOES are *clumsy* in the rain. . . . As I crossed St. James's Park this morning, everything seemed to be lifting its face to receive a freshening, even the tender petals of the iris were unharmed and the great masses of blooms were giving off an ecstatic perfume. It was a soft, summer rain, permeating but having no violence. Already the air was washed of its dust and although I stood in the heart of London, the odor of good earth and green growing things predominated. I wanted to take off my shoes and run through the grass again.

As a little girl I loved being barefoot in the summer rain. My battered old straw hat hung on a peg in what southern Michigan knows as the "woodshed," a sort of afterthought built on behind a kitchen, supposedly to house the winter supply of wood, but actually used for everything else under the sun. The hat itself was well acquainted with rain and wind and sun. It was a scorched straw with holes in the crown to let in the air. On the same peg hung a brief green corduroy jacket and under the steps sat the old tin pail for turtles.

But the turtles were not to eat. We caught them for pets and let them go after a week or so to get a new supply.

Hat, jacket and pail under my arm, I was off to the old, flat-bottomed rowboat, made especially flat for us children. It was a pea-green color, lovingly repainted by the small fry each spring, and, in all seriousness, dubbed Comet!

⁂

I know no bliss of later years to compare with being alone in Comet, with bare feet pressed against its wet floor, hat, jacket, pail and book in a jumble beside me. I never wore coat or hat any more than shoes; they were simply a gesture toward civilization and stemmed the tide of parental questioning. . . .

"Why do you go out in the rain?" or "Why not wait until the rain stops?" or "Well, if you must go now, put on your hat and jacket." So I put them—under my arm!

Oh the joy as my shoulders bent to the heavy rhythm of pulling the boat free of the beach. The rain pattered on my upturned face and I drank as the ducks drank, breathing deeply of "silver air."

Behind a jutting promontory, a tiny channel traversed several miles of marshy land between two lakes and into this I turned, feeling a little lonely when the house was out of sight and the creaking of oarlocks ceased. Once in the channel, the current carried the boat swiftly along its winding course, brushing over the reeds, between green banks lush with vines and flowers. Then just ahead, I would see them; one, two, perhaps three turtles sitting on the densely growing lily pads, freshening themselves in the warm rain. It was rather a rude change from a lily pad to an old tin pail, and if I felt a little guilty, it was comforting to know that presently I would return them to their favorite haunt, none the worse for a week's visit to my turtle pen.

Came a time when my mother told me I must wear shoes.

"Even in Comet?" I asked, astonished.

Shoes irked me in the rain. They robbed me of the wet grass under my toes, the sharper tingle of sand on the beach and then the warm lapping of the water about my ankles, as I shoved off into rowing depths. They were grudging shoes, the first time I wore them, as battered as the old hat, and I went down to the beach, keeping clear of the water, heavy of limbs and heart. Gone was dear intimacy with summer rain. Without ability to think it in words, I knew I had grown up.

⁂

For a moment now, as I crossed the bridge in the park and saw the tiny footprints of the rain hurrying over the surface of the lake, I felt again the cool boards of Comet against my heels, saw the jutting promontory, dark against gray sky where ran the tiny channel. Again I longed to run barefoot through the wet, cool grass . . . and felt how *clumsy* shoes are in the rain! D. D.

North . . South . . East . . West

Russia Struggles with the I. Q.

By Frank L. Perrin

FROM a distance it is a little difficult to analyze the motives which actuate the governing authorities of Soviet Russia in their dealings with mass movements and their efforts to check or control mass trends of thought. But one even not in immediate touch with affairs in Moscow may nevertheless commend the apparent purpose of those wielding absolute political power in uprooting what they denounce as an engrafted or transplanted educational system which in its application is said to have fostered and encouraged class prejudices and class rivalries.

The system, apparently long countenanced, has operated, it is now discovered, to emphasize alleged deficiencies, much as the pedagogic formulas of the so-called I. Q. have been declared to indicate these in schools and colleges in the United States and in other countries. It has been contended by those who have questioned the reasonableness, the correctness, or the wisdom of applying these testing methods that they establish in the thoughts of those classified in accordance with the results said to have been tabulated, a false sense of inferiority on one side, and an equally false sense of intellectual superiority on the other.

⁂

This would be regrettable enough in itself. But there has been created, by the application of the process where it has been applied according to the manufactured and quite generally accepted formula, an opportunity for the alleged specialists to emphasize intellectual deficiencies and so-called intellectual superiority. This has been accomplished through segregation and by a resort to selective methods of teaching and training. The tendency, in Russia and elsewhere, is to establish and unavoidably to perpetuate class or social differences.

But even the resolution to work a commendable reform in methods must, it seems, be examined somewhat carefully, especially when the purpose is suddenly manifested by absolute authority. It will be insisted, perhaps, that in the case of Russia there is apparent the determination to maintain a standardized class level, both social and educational. By this it may be found easier or more possible to maintain the political and industrial status quo. Those who, by whatever process, emerge above the mass threaten any established order which regards lightly or deals arbitrarily with human rights or liberties.

⁂

It is significant, therefore, that simultaneously with the published pronouncement affecting the pedagogic system in Russia's schools there appears Dictator Stalin's proclamation virtually forbidding the establishment of an electoral system under which a rival political party might defeat or discredit the present government and usurp its powers. This pronouncement, circumstantially vouched for and verified by a Stalin official, contravenes and virtually nullifies the approved change in Russia's new constitution which establishes the method of direct and secret voting for the choice of members of the proposed legislative assemblies.

Here we have the reverse side of the picture. Obviously the determination to discourage the development of class or intellectual consciousness in the schools, worthy enough in itself, is inspired by a desire to maintain, politically and industrially, the present level of class consciousness. Mr. Stalin blandly announces, according to report, that since defeat of the existing government by a rival party would not be possible in the Soviet Union, "the Bolshevik principle of self-criticism must be developed to the fullest extent." He added, "Any criticism of our failings must come from ourselves. The more we develop this practice, the more quickly will we be able to correct our errors."

⁂

Americans, of whatever party or political faith, will regard this as a false and dangerous philosophy. It is realized, in times of political stress such as the present, how great is the opportunity of those protected by their own Bill of Rights to nominate and elect those believed capable of rendering that service which the welfare of all demands. It would be unthinkable, in the estimation of the citizens of a democracy, that no union of voters would be permitted to "defeat" intrenched authority or a regime which held, by force of circumstances, intellectual, social, and industrial dominion over them.

Mr. Stalin's vaunted theory of self-analysis and self-criticism echoes, in the words he chooses, the aspirations of chosen or self-appointed dictators everywhere. It is not American.

The Wide Horizon

Blum or Blight?

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN FRANCE

By Mallory Browne

ONE of the most striking features of France's "New Deal" is the apparent inability of Frenchmen to agree upon what it really means. Questioning the "man in the street," one receives an astonishing variety of answers.

"Oh, la la, la la, la la!" exclaimed a white-haired taxi driver taking me to the Chamber of Deputies." *C'est la révolution générale!"*

"It's the last gasp of rotten parliamentarianism," exulted my barber, a *Croix de Feu* with secret Royalist sympathies.

"It's a deliberate plot to prepare the ground for a Communistic revolution—ah, those rascally reds from Moscow!" protested an old acquaintance who owns a little antique furniture shop on the Left Bank.

"It's just another political potpourri" was the half-amused, half-bitter comment of a war veteran. "You can't change the *République des Camarades* overnight."

"It's a prelude to Fascism," affirmed a French friend who has spent some time in Germany. "You will see—there will be a violent reaction away from all this Marxian nonsense!"

"It's the beginning of a new social order! At last France is going to get the change we've wanted so long!" was the enthusiastic conclusion of a number of young French "radicals" in close contact with M. Blum and members of his Cabinet.

⁂

Even among members of the Government, no one seems quite sure just what the Popular Front regime is. Roger Salengro, French Minister of the Interior, stated recently, with particular reference to the French strikes but alluding also to the "Blum experiment" as a whole: "We have just passed through a peaceful Revolution." François de Tessan, another cabinet member, drew a close parallel between Premier Blum's measures and President Roosevelt's New Deal. "President Roosevelt's program for credit expansion and for the increase of purchasing power can and should inspire our own." Léon Blum himself says that his Government is not revolutionary, but he warned Parliament plainly of his intention to "prepare the way for a French Socialist regime."

What, then, is the real nature of the change that has begun to be apparent in France? It is nothing less than the transformation of French society from a predominantly "bourgeois" to a predominantly popular or "proletarian" basis.

⁂

André Siegfried has aptly defined a "bourgeois" as "one who has reserves." The definition certainly fits the average middle-class Frenchman, who has a proverbial genius for saving, for accumulating a little reserve capital.

But five years' economic crisis—coming close on the heels of a monetary debacle that wiped out four-fifths of the franc's value—has played havoc with these reserves in the past decade. Countless bourgeois families have seen their savings dwindle and disappear. A series of big financial frauds hastened the process. War played its part, making many ex-soldiers and their families dependent wholly or in part on state pensions. The machine, more perhaps than anything else contributed powerfully to the change by draining peasants and farmers away from the land to the industrial cities and factory towns.

It is this transformation into proletarians of vast numbers of former French bourgeois that underlies the victory of the Popular Front at the polls last May. Other factors entered into the picture, of course, but they were secondary. The Popular Front, composed of Communists, Socialists and Radicals, and its program are essentially proletarian—that is, primarily concerned with bettering the lot of the "working classes," of the wage earner, at the expense of the bourgeois "capitalist."

⁂

This transformation, however, cannot yet be said to be complete or final. In other words, it is still perfectly possible that economic recovery in France might revive the deep-seated bourgeois traditions in the French nation, and swing the balance once more back toward middle-class conservatism.

France's "New Deal," therefore, is the political externalization of deep economic undercurrents, of revolutionary social stir. But at any moment the course of these currents may be reversed or diverted—by international developments, for instance, by monetary measures vitally affecting the franc, perhaps, or by some unforeseen blunder of M. Blum's which would produce a violent reaction and give "Fascist" elements in France an opportunity to strike. The future of the French Popular Front regime is impossible to predict. What is certain is that events in France today are pregnant with potential significance not only for the French Republic but for all Europe as well.

(A French translation of this article is on page 2)